THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 18. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FILIBUSTERS.

The Camp at Hoboken Broken Up—Details of the Capture of the Men—Ryan's Flight.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

From every direction reports arrive of fresh disasters to the Cuban filibustering movement which originated in this city. The latest reverse which the patriots have met with occurred on Monday evening at West Hoboken, where a camp of filibusters existed, having been established there on Monday morning. The camp consisted of an old and unfrequented dwelling house, situated on the Weaverton road and within a few hundred yards of Shipney's floral park on the Hackensack river. The distance from Hoboken proper was about four miles. It was a very good hiding-place and was apparently in little danger of being discovered. At 9 o'clock on Monday night, however, a force of seventy-five marines, under command of a major, and fourteen sailors commanded by two ensigns, embarked on board of a steamtug at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound for the locality mentioned. They had instructions from Admiral Godon to aid Marshal Barlow in disbanding the camp and arresting the filibusters. The naval detachment landed at the Elysian Fields, and was met by Marshal Barlow and several of his deputies. Orders were then given to have the force proceed against the camp. After a tramp of three miles the marines came in sight of the dwelling and were then separated in two squads, in order to approach and surround the sleeping men from opposite directions, and thus cut off all avenues of retreat. The movement was strategically accomplished, and at a given signal the united command gave the inmates of the building notice of their presence. An entrance was immediately forced, and the aroused patriots were directed to dress themselves and get ready to march. This the latter proceeded to do in an unresisting manner, without giving the slightest trouble to their captors. During the excitement, however, more than half the prisoners managed to get outside of the cordon of marines and to escape to the swamps, where they successfully avoided their pursuers. The crowd of captives which remained was subsequently inspected and found to number fifty men. These were marched to the Elysian Fields, and at 2 o'clock in the morning were placed on board the tugboat which conveyed them to Fort Lafayette, where they joined the Gardiner's Island filibusters who are confined there. Later information has been received in regard to the remnant of Ryan's forces who were left on Gardiner's Island by the marines, they being unable to find their hiding places. It is said that a gathering of the fugitives was held soon after the departure of the invaders, and that it was found that forty-one men had escaped capture. A consultation was held among them, when it was decided to make a hasty retreat from the island before the United States authorities had time to make another raid upon them. Despatches were forwarded to the Cuban Junta without delay by a courier, it being desirable to have a vessel sent to the island to take them off. A vessel was obtained which reached the island on Sunday evening. With the exception of Col. Ryan, Col. Currier, and Lieutenant Colonel Bassey, the officer who escaped from the tugboat Chase with Ryan's trunk, every one of the filibusters took passage for this city. The three named officers went on board a small yacht, but did not disclose what was to be their destination. Previous to embarking the men cheered their superior officers, and promised to rejoin them in Cuba. They also gave cheers for the owner of the island and for his family. It was announced at the time that the men were to rendezvous at some quiet place in or near this city, for the purpose of reorganizing. It was also whispered about that Colonel Ryan and his two companions intended to have themselves transferred from the yacht to an Havana steamer, but it is believed that such a report was circulated with the design of misleading the Marshal's officers in regard to the real movements of the Cuban officers, who, it is conjectured, will soon land in this city. District-Attorney Pierrepont returned from Newport yesterday, and devoted considerable time to Marshal Barlow, who wished to have him decide on the future course towards the prisoners at Fort Lafayette. It was found that it would be difficult to keep them in confinement long, and equally difficult to allow their unconditional release. They will probably be liberated to-day on their personal recognizance not to violate the neutrality laws or engage in another expedition. Commissioners Shields and White will visit the fort for the purpose of making the bonds.

THE COMING MAN.

An Immigration Agent Off for China—Celestials to be Imported.

From the Memphis Avalanche, July 18.

It can no longer be said that Chinese immigration is a dream or a thing on paper. The "ball" is fairly started, and at least a thousand Chinamen, with their rat-traps and pig-tails, will be at work in the cotton fields of this section before the close of the coming picking season. They will be of the best and most reliable laboring class, and will add greatly to the development of our resources and the restoration of our lands, which, since the war, have been relapsing into their original wild state. George W. Gift, Esq., will leave here on Thursday of this week in the interest of the Arkansas River Immigration Company, and is authorized to contract for and bring back one thousand Chinamen, to be delivered to Thomas H. Allen, Esq., agent of the company in this city. He goes via the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, and thence by steamer to Hong-Kong, which route will occupy between forty and fifty days. The return trip will probably be all the way by water to New Orleans. In the event that the necessary number and right material can be obtained in California, Mr. Gift will return at once with them from that place, deferring his trip to China to some future time, or until the experiment of Chinese labor in the cotton fields of the South is fairly made. He is provided with the means necessary for expenses, and has also letters of credit for $50,000. Here is the first practical step in an enterprise that will no doubt result in great good. Mr. Gift is the man to carry out the business successfully, and his return will be looked forward to with great interest and anxiety. The example set by the company he represents is one that should be followed throughout the South, and we trust the company organized in Memphis during the past week, which is to operate on a larger scale, will make as quick time in getting under full headway, that the practical results may be experienced before the close of this cotton season.

A Pretended Patriot.

From the Troy Daily Whig, July 19.

Charles Russ, who sported about Saratoga recently, pretending to be a returned Cuban volunteer, came to grief on Friday last. On Thursday he called at the store of Mr. C. R. Brown, desiring to purchase a gold chain. While Mr. Brown's attention was attracted by another customer, he managed to secrete a fine gold chain, valued at $100, in his coat sleeve, and soon left, promising to call again. Mr. Brown missed the chain immediately, and sent a clerk in pursuit of him, who brought Mr. Russ back in a hurry. When charged with the theft he expressed great surprise, and denied it strongly, but Mr. Brown was imperative, and Russ soon caved in and let the chain drop from his sleeve. He pleaded earnestly for mercy, professing to have respectable parents, and said it was his first offense, etc. Mr. Brown sent for an officer, who arrested the thief. At the examination the above facts were proved. Justice Barrett was at first inclined to let him off on $500 bail; but after he had been sworn and perjured himself the bail was raised to $1000. Ex-Police Justice Searing, who was in court during the examination, recognized Russ as having been committed to jail for a larceny or burglary in the summer of 1865, and believes him to be one of those who broke jail when Thomas escaped in that year.

GOBLINS.

Wheeling is Frightened—A Railroad Tunnel Haunted by a Murdered Man—The Mystery Insoluble.

Haunted houses having become too common, the Wheeling (West Virginia) *Intelligencer* occupies over a column in telling a story of a haunted tunnel near the city on the Hempfield road. After laying the ground work of the story by reciting the number of murders that have been committed in the tunnel, the *Intelligencer* proceeds to relate the experience of four men who passed through the tunnel on last Thursday evening, about six o'clock, as follows:—

The darkness of the cavern had set into an appalling storm, but still they held their way. Soon groans and supplications for mercy fell upon their startled ears. The usual cavernous echo was doubly apparent, as the tone of the voice was unnatural and sepulchral—the men stood transfixed with horror and fright; the atmosphere was close and stifling. All at once issuing from the solid rock which forms the ceiling, directly over the spot where the murderer slaughtered his victim, a ghastly form appeared. All around, as we have said, was impenetrable darkness, but the spectacle itself was as clearly visible as in the noonday. It descended feet first till it reached a place about equi-distant from the floor and ceiling of the tunnel, where it stopped and remained for a few seconds. Although covered with the slime and earth of the grave, the features of the ghastly spectre were distinctly visible, clad in the habiliments of the tomb. Its appearance was horrible in the extreme. With one arm extended, and the bloody fingers of the hand hanging half severed from their stems, with the forefinger of the other hand it pointed to a gaping wound in its temple. The wound seemed fresh, but the drops of blood seemed clotted and stood out in bold relief on the face of the ill-starred wretch. Without a movement of the lips, a voice, apparently issuing from the throat of the ghost, exclaimed in a tone so unnatural as to be totally indescribable, "Let the dead rest!" The horror-stricken witnesses of this appalling spectacle rushed from the scene. At the mouth of the tunnel they met other parties whose credulity was not sufficient to believe the story of the witnesses. They therefore obtained a lantern and returned to the spot where the apparition was first seen. They were not long waiting when the spirit, in the same place, repeated the words he had before used, in, if possible, a more horrifying tone, and glided rapidly through the air towards the western mouth of the tunnel. The individuals thus made sure of the authenticity of the apparition were deprived of the power of speech for some hours, and even after the intervention of days their fearful recollections are so vivid as to render them almost afraid of speaking on the subject.

The persons who witnessed this appalling spectacle in the tunnel being men of respectable and truthful characters, their statements created a widespread and profound sensation in the eastern part of the city where they reside. This was intensified by facts which were disclosed yesterday morning by a gentleman who lives a couple of miles east of the city, and which are related as follows:—He was coming into the city afoot, by way of the railroad, late in the evening, and was approaching the tunnel on the east, and had noticed a couple of persons walking about a hundred yards ahead. He was a short distance this side of the school house, walking on the track and looking down to guard his steps, when he suddenly felt a strange shiver and sensation of horror, and looking up saw a man standing a few yards ahead directly over the stone culvert (where Ulrich's body was hidden). His arms were held up above his head as if guarding against apprehended blows, and the blood was streaming down his face and neck. There was an awful stony glare in the eyes, which rooted the beholder to the ground. His first thought was that it was one of the men who had been walking ahead of him who had been assaulted by the other; but before he had time to follow out the thought he glanced past the horrid spectacle, and saw the two men just about to pass into the tunnel. At that instant the man, spectre, or whatever it was, vanished, and was nowhere to be seen. Utterly confounded, the frightened and horror-stricken beholder stood gazing at the vacant air, trying to comprehend what he had seen. In a moment or two he had recovered sufficiently to think connectedly. He looked carefully around. Nothing whatever was to be seen, though it was still light enough to see objects with perfect distinctness. He says he thought at one moment of running forward and telling the men who were ahead, and asking them if they had seen anything, but he reflected that of course the apparition was not there when they passed, and remembered that he had been looking forward over the very spot where it stood, in the alternations between looking ahead and down at the track. Besides, he felt sure he would be ridiculed and called a fool for his fright. He found it impossible, however, to go forward over the spot, and turning about he returned home (we judge with a good deal of precipitancy). Yesterday morning he came into the city by the pike, and hearing of the appearance in the tunnel, told one or two friends in confidence what he had witnessed. He is an intelligent person, and not given to credulity, but he expresses himself unable to explain the mystery. His account of the appearance of the apparition corresponds substantially with that of the murdered man Ulrich.

BEUST.

What He Says of the Visit of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The following is the text of Count von Beust's circular relative to the visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to the Austrian capital, and of which an abstract has appeared:—

VIENNA, June 19.—The stay of the Egyptian ruler in this city having given rise to false or exaggerated rumors, which the journals have spread abroad, as to the political objects of his Highness' journey, I by the present communication place you in a position to reduce them to their just value. This Court, while receiving its guest with the greatest courtesy, showed itself careful not to wound the legitimate susceptibilities of the Porte. The rights and position of the Suzerain's power were expressly recognized by the presence of the Ottoman Ambassador at the official reception and *fetes*. The Viceroy appeared to consider the presence of the representative of the Sultan as perfectly natural, and he claimed well-deserved sympathy by his tact and reserve. All that has been recounted relative to pretended negotiations opened at Vienna by the Egyptian Government belongs to the domain of fiction. The question of the capitulations was only touched upon here in very general terms in the conversations of the Viceroy and Nubar Pacha with Count von Beust. No mention was made of a project to neutralize the Suez Canal, and his Highness only incidentally expressed a hope that the Emperor would decide upon witnessing the opening ceremony. The Viceroy's visit was only a simple act of courtesy, without any political bearing. Such is a succinct statement of the facts you will mention in a suitable manner to the Government to which you are accredited. Accept, etc., BEUST.

It Was "No Go."

The Fourth District Court in San Francisco has granted a divorce to a young and beautiful lady who was married to Joseph J. Smith, of Salt Lake City. The lady testified that Smith is a deacon in the Mormon Church, and that he always treated her kindly, they having lived pleasantly together for several years. Recently, however, Smith concluded to have a second wife, to which Mrs. Smith objected, and so, when the deacon took home his new bride, wife No. 1 returned to her mother.

GENERALITIES.

Curious Form of Insanity.

At the Missouri Insane Asylum there is a boy eight years old, who manifests some strange propensities. He was destitute of clothing. The boy is in the habit of eating up his clothes. Not a "stitch" can be kept on him. He devoured everything, and is perfectly ravenous. He will even eat up his shoes. Like many animals, he always smelt of his food before putting it in his mouth. He repeats but two words, "ball" and "sugar." This is the extent of his vocabulary. When he gets hold of a ball he throws it into the faces of those around him. The sugar he smells of and eats. This unfortunate lad has been injured by a blow on the head.

Interesting Phenomena.

During a recent balloon ascension at Memphis some interesting phenomena were noted. The highest altitude attained was 16,670 feet, at which elevation the temperature was 50 degrees Fahr. The balloon in ascending always assumed a whirling motion from right to left, while in descending it turned from left to right. Four good English lever watches were taken up, two of which stopped at the height of two miles. A very delicate pocket compass was completely depolarized, and though it has since been gradually regaining its polarity, it is still worthless. The aeronaut was a confirmed dyspeptic before he began ballooning, but several voyages have effected a radical cure.

A Demoniac Father.

—A man named Thomas Hutchen has been arrested in New Orleans for inhuman treatment of his children. One witness testified that he saw Hutchen beating his young son with a horsewhip, while the lad, under direction of the parent, held a bundle of paper in his hand, each end of the paper being in a blaze. Another witness testified that the wretch had, on more than one occasion, with the same instrument, lashed an infant only eighteen months old. A daughter of five years, when her body was examined, had many marks of lash strokes and beatings; her person was in bad condition. The brother, two years older, says that his punishment from the whip was not so severe as his sister's, because he submitted to the burning paper torture.

Attempted Suicide of a Young Girl.

A young girl named Julia Wein attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking morphine, but her life was saved by prompt medical treatment. It appears that the unfortunate young woman, who is said to be possessed of much beauty, left her home in New York in company with a man who brought her to this city, where he is said to have accomplished her ruin. A young man named Converse, who lodges in a room in the Tyler block, corner of La Salle and South Water streets, says that he was informed by letter from a sister of the young lady, who lives in New York, of the facts above stated, with a request that he take measures to reclaim her and send her to friends in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Converse, after a search, found her at the St. Charles Hotel and took her to his room, where she became very ill. A physician was called, and it was discovered that she had taken a large dose of morphine. Antidotes were given, and in a short time afterwards she revived, and hopes are now entertained of her recovery. Her brief history is a sad one, and it is to be hoped that she will be restored to her friends.—*Chicago Post, July 17.*

A Monster Elevator.

The great Central Elevator in Chicago is to be enlarged. It is now 101 by 200 feet, and since its construction, twelve years ago, has received about 60,000,000 bushels of grain. When the enlargement has been completed, it will occupy 101 by 300 feet on the ground, with walls two or three inches in thickness, and 150 feet high. This will make it the largest elevator in the world, containing, as it will, 270 bins, each 68 feet deep, with a total capacity of 1,600,000 bushels of grain. There will be three railroad tracks running into the elevator, two of which will be used for receiving grain and one for delivery. Each of these tracks will accommodate ten cars, so that thirty cars can be run into the elevator at one time, if necessary, thus making it possible to discharge 200,000 bushels a day.

Punishment of Mutineers.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of yesterday contains the following:—

"Our latest despatch from Sing Sing (the last despatch being dated at 8 o'clock Sunday evening) is to the effect that a few of the convicts, having consented to go to work, have been released from their quarters. A few more of the ugly ones have been handcuffed with their hands behind their backs, and then hung up on a hook, their toes just touching the floor, which is considered very severe punishment. The howls and yells of the convicts who are still kept in their cells may be heard for a distance of half a mile, and crowds of the villagers from Sing Sing thronged the banks in the vicinity of the prison on the Sabbath listening to them. Joseph Lambert, a notorious murderer and thief, who escaped from Clinton Prison a long time ago, and who was recently convicted in New York on a charge of grand larceny, was taken to the prison Saturday afternoon, but was refused admission until he had served out his unexpired term at Clinton Prison. He was consequently taken back to New York."

DOMESTIC CRIME.

Shocking Attempt of a Father to Coerce His Daughter to Marry Against Her Will.

Lexington, Ky., cor. of Cincinnati Chronicle.

The community was startled and horrified on yesterday by a report that Thomas H. Irvine, a farmer in this county, and for many years President of the Richmond Stage Company, had attempted to force his daughter, a handsome and sprightly little girl, some fourteen years of age, to marry a young man by the name of Broadwell Keith, and she persisting in a refusal, he held a pistol to her head and allowed Keith to lavish caresses on the unwilling girl. Even then she would not consent to marry him, and the father shut her up in a room with Keith, and told him that "she would be d—d glad to marry him when he had gotten through with her." She made her escape from the room, and Keith ran after her and brought her back to the house, and Irvine locked her up in an upper room. Her step mother had gone to Mr. Henry Bowman's, who lives near by, to escape her husband's cruelty, and the poor little prisoner managed to send her, by a negro woman, the following note, written hastily on a scrap of paper:—

"DEAR MA—For God's sake, come home, or send somebody here. What on earth will I do? Please come or send. He will not let me come down stairs. Oh, what will I do? I am in the hands of God until some one comes to help me. Please, oh, please send me some help! He has burst the bolt off the door already."

Mrs. Irvine gave the note to Mr. Bowman, who immediately went to her rescue, and seeing her at the window of the room in which she was confined, placed a ladder, which happened to be at hand, and she came down on it, and thus escaped the clutches of her unnatural father and an unscrupulous lover. Mr. Bowman brought her to town and placed her at Captain Beard's, where she found protection and all the sympathy and tenderness which kind-hearted people would naturally show to one in her forlorn condition. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Irvine and Keith, and they were brought to town by Deputy Sheriffs Cochrane and Didlake, and the trial set for yesterday afternoon, but the hearing was postponed till this morning at nine o'clock. Irvine was released on bail, but Keith was sent to jail in default of $5000 bail. There is great indignation in the community against Irvine and Keith, and all felt that Irvine's offense is incompatible with a sound mind. He has been drinking a great deal lately, and this certainly has crazed him, for he has not heretofore been an unkind father.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from Hong Kong—Failure of a New York Sængerfest—Sickness at Baltimore—Weather at the Seaside—Market Reports.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Advices from Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The steamer Japan arrived this morning, with advices from Hong-Kong to the 19th and Yokohama to the 30th ult. She brings 1284 passengers and 1048 tons of merchandise, 207 tons of which is for New York. The passengers for New York are C. H. Pennington, S. H. Moss, E. G. Allen, C. J. Mellon, A. D. Radcliff, Enferino Flores, Robert Green and wife, and R. Lyle.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of a Daughter of General Magruder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Mrs. Buckler, wife of Dr. Roggin Buckler and daughter of General Magruder, of Confederate notoriety, died this morning of pulmonary affection. There is more than usual sickness here at present from affection of the bowels and summer complaints.

George Peabody

passed through here *en route* for White Sulphur Springs.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rochester Sængerfest.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—The heavy rains of yesterday afternoon and evening prevented the Sængerfest picnic and festival being held. The Sængerfest closed last evening, with a heavy pecuniary loss to the Mænnerchor of this city.

The Weather at the Seaside.

At nine o'clock this morning, July 21, the weather at the sea-side resorts was recorded as follows:—

Cape May, clear. Thermometer, 70.
Long Branch, cloudy. Thermometer, 69.
Atlantic City, clear. Thermometer, 73.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	211	W. U. Telegraph	36⅛
N. Y. and Erie Rail	28¾	Toledo and Wabash	75⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87
Cle. and Pitt. R.	108¼	Adams Express	60⅜
Chi. and N. W. com	79½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94⅛	United States	74⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	114¾	Tennessee 6s, New	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Gold	135¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	84⅛	Market steady.	

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93@93⅛. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 83⅛; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 13d. The sales will probably not exceed 8000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 21—P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 83.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—P. M.—Bombay shipments of cotton to the 15th, since last report, 17,000 bales.

Cheese, 61s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, July 21.—Cotton firmer; on the spot, 150f.; afloat, 150f.

The Watering Places.

—Saratoga has over 2500 visitors.

—About 4000 people are *ton* at Long Branch.

—Something over 3000 summerites are dazzling Newport.

—General Phil Sheridan—a host in himself—is the lion at Newport. His lioness is Miss Ida Lewis.

—San Francisco is the Pacific watering-place, and many distinguished tourists have set their faces westward.

—Church, the artist, has made his descent upon Catskill, where he will spend the summer in search of inspiration.

—An exchange says Newport trunks are about the size of a small cottage.

—Tuesdays and Fridays are "fort days" at Newport—*i. e.*, everybody drives to the fort.

—Visitors to Niagara Falls are notified that a new Treasury regulation imposes a duty of forty-five per cent., in gold, on all fancy articles purchased on the Canadian side and brought over the river.

—At Newport Saturday evenings at the Ocean House and Wednesday evenings at the Atlantic will be devoted to receptions during the season.

—The number of "stay-at-homes" in New York is greater this summer than ever before. The beauties of the Park and the extravagance of the watering places have a great deal to do with it.

—"Buff-bathing" is popular among the gentlemen at Cape May. They used to run down to the beach at 4 A. M. and get through at 5 A. M. If a little after the latter hour, some malicious officer would arrest the culprit. The hour now is about 11 P. M.

—A ball will be given in honor of the President at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on Monday evening next. It will be the first full-dress affair of the season. Gov. Randolph, Mr. Borie, Robert Lincoln, Senator Stockton, Judge Barnard, Judge Dowling, Judge Brewster, Postmaster-General Creswell, Thomas Murphy, Nathaniel Sands and a host of other notables are at the Branch.

—The Boston *Post* Saratoga correspondent asks:—"What brings people here in such crowds? Truly, the reasons are various enough. The mineral waters draw the elderly people and the infirm of health; these bring sons and daughters; and these attract others of like age and similar footing. The beaux draw the belles, and the belles the beaux; the races draw the horse-folks and thousands of spectators; the fashionable draw the fashionable—and then, finally, the great crowd, by mere gregariousness and expectation of numbers, draws yet another crowd still larger than itself."

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Organized Conspiracy Against the Road.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1869.—To the Editor of the *Herald*:—The following is of vital importance to the public at large, and will well deserve notice in your columns:—

Being a frequent traveller on the Erie Railroad, from the facts herein I am confident that there is an organized conspiracy against that road to break up trains and create accidents, by men lately in the employ of the road and dismissed by the Jim Fisk party. I heard such intimations by ex-employes of the road at different points on the route, principally at Owego, and I am informed to-day by my friend Dr. R. Tanszky, member of the Board of Health, that some months ago, at the time of this wholesale cleaning out of all hands, he heard them at Owego and Ithaca openly threaten that there would be frequent accidents on the road until they were reinstated. All these accidents could have originated in this way. The No. 3 train a month ago, or little more, on which I was a passenger, was stopped some three hours at midnight, near Susquehanna, by an immense rock being on the track, which required blasting in order to be removed. If such is the case, measures should be taken to punish such offenders, or make railroad officials have more regard for the safety of the public than to remove competent men, and thereby jeopardize life and property, in order to give positions to friends. In the cause of humanity these things should be known if true, and if not true no harm can be done. Yours, etc.,

E. PARMLY BROWN.

GRANT.

What the President is Doing at Long Branch.

Says the N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent:—

After his arrival yesterday his Excellency bathed; in the afternoon, in company with ex-Secretary Borie, he walked on the bluff, calmly smoking a cigar, and in the evening he attended a concert at Howland's Hotel. I have not been able to detect upon his almost unchangeable countenance any expression that would lead me to suppose that the condition of Cuba troubled him in the least, or that the unsettled claims for the depredations of the Alabama caused him the least worriment. It was evidently his intention to have peace during his trip, and, thus far, I see no reason why he should not have it, unless Mr. Greeley should arrive to-day, as is expected he will. Then there may be a disturbance for a while, if any of the *Tribune's* suggestions have not been promptly and properly carried out. I hope that the President's equanimity may not be disturbed by any such inopportune arrival, for everything is working smoothly and satisfactorily now, and it would be a great pity to have the quiet of the sea-side disturbed by the advent of political wire-pullers.

The President's family have kept themselves very exclusive. They take their meals in private and refrain from exposing themselves to the vulgar gaze of the crowd. Now this is very proper if they see fit to do so; but it would be better taste, I think, if they would mix a little more with those whose touch would not contaminate, and who would, I know, refrain entirely from annoying them by impertinent curiosity. Their dignity would not suffer, I am sure, and I warrant that time would pass in a more agreeable manner by being sociable and forgetting for the time being that their home is at the White House, and their usual friends only Senators, Representatives, and the high officials of State who live and congregate in and about Washington city. Last evening, when the quiet little dance took place in the drawing-room, the orchestra struck up our national airs, and all were on tiptoe of expectation that the President and family were coming. But no, they did not come, and the quadrille went on without the faces of the dancers showing the least sign of disappointment, for we are all sovereigns in our own estimation.

Ex-Secretary Borie remains with the President, and certainly is the most sociable and agreeable man of the party. I have been very favorably impressed with him; and even if he did change some of the unintelligible, jaw-breaking names of our highly efficient steam fleet to others easy to be understood; and even if he did have a high estimate of the knowledge and experience of Vice-Admiral Porter (and who has not?), and saw fit to have him for his right hand man in the Navy Department, I cannot help believing that he would have made a very efficient, and in the end exceedingly popular, Secretary of the Navy. True, he is not a bloated politician—not a man given to cunning and intrigue—and not being so probably was his greatest fault, and the reason why it was thought that he would not answer for a Cabinet officer in the present healthy condition of our political affairs. For my part, I sincerely congratulate him on what I consider a fortunate escape. He can now be the friend of the President without being one of his Cabinet officers, and this is a most fortunate thing for a gentleman of quiet tastes. To be one of the Cabinet, subjected to the visits, annoyances, and importunities of a large majority of Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, and office-seekers generally, I consider the greatest curse that any of our people can be subjected to; hence Mr. Borie may consider himself fortunate in being rid of the position so early in the history of the present administration.

—The gaieties of Saratoga are at full tide. The drawing-rooms and verandahs are crowded, and the display of horses and carriages in the late afternoon and evening surpasses that of any previous season at the same date.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 21, 1869.

The applications for loans have fallen off to some extent, though the demand is very fair for the season. The discount market continues to exhibit a tendency towards a higher range of figures, which is due to the very conservative policy of the banks. The rate generally charged by the latter for call loans is fair under the circumstances—about 7 per cent. on Government or other good collateral—but outside lenders subject borrowers, who are really hard up for cash, to a very severe course of treatment. The closeness of our market is in some measure due to the drain on the city to meet hotel bills at the numerous watering-places, where so many of our business men are now rusticating with their families.

The Gold market continues dull, and prices have again declined. Opening premium, 135⅛; lowest price, 134⅞; at noon, 135.

The market in Government loans shows no change in tone or activity. The transactions in our market are very light.

There was a decidedly firmer feeling in the Stock market this morning, and the aggregate business was fair. In State or City loans no change.

Reading Railroad was more active and higher, closing at 46⅝, an advance of ⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56¼, a decline of ⅛. Little Schuylkill Railroad sold at 42. Catawissa Railroad preferred was steady at 37@37⅛, b. o. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad fell off ½, selling at 30⅝, now offered at 30½.

Canal shares were without improvement. Lehigh Navigation changed hands at 36.

In Coal shares the only transaction was in New York and Middle at 4·81.

Bank shares were without quotable change.

Passenger Railway stocks were in better demand, but without sales. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Second and Third; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New.c.	100¾	4 sh Reading RR.	46⅛
$3700 do....ls.c.	100⅜	200 do.......c.	46⅝
$10000 Am Gold	135¼	100 do.......c.	46·44
15 sh Oil C. & A R.	40	100 do.....b30.	46⅜
5 do.	39⅞	100 do.	46·44
149 sh Penna R..ls.	56¼	200 do.30d.saf5.ls	46½
3 do.	56¼	300 do..ls.s60.	46⅞
200 do.	56⅛	100 do.	46½
20 do.....ls.c.	56¼	100 do.....s5.	46½
13 sh Lit Sch R.ls.	42	200 do....ls. c.	46½
300 sh Cata P ls.b60.	37⅛	100 do.....s30.	46½
100 do.....b60.	37	200 do.....ls.c.	46·56
6 sh Wilm R.	52¼	100 do....2d&1.	46⅝
166 sh Phil & E R.	30¾	100 do.....b60.	46·94
100 do.	30⅝	100 do....2d&1.	46⅝
100 do.....b60.	31	100 do..s30wn.	46·56
100 do.....b5.	30⅝	190 do.......c.	46·56
600 do...ls.b60.	30¾	100 do.....b30.	46·81
8 sh N Cent R.	50	100 do.......c.	46⅝
4 do...s5wn.	49¾	100 do..s30wn.	46⅝
200 sh Leh St..c.ls.	36	100 do....rg&1.	46⅝
100 do.....b30.	36½	100 do.....b60.	47
300 do...ls.b60.	36½	100 do.......c.	46·69
100 do.......c.	36	100 do.......c.	46·69
100 sh N Y & M..b5.	4·81	100 do.....b30.	⅛47

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	12·20 P. M.	135⅛
10·05 "	135	12·30 "	135⅛
11·36 "	135	12·31 "	135⅛
12·13 P. M.	135¼	12·32 "	135⅛

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120¾; 5-20s of 1862, 123½@123⅝; do., 1864, 121½@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@122; do., July, 1865, 120⅛@120⅜; do., 1867, 120¼@120⅜; do., 1868, 120½@120⅝; 10-40s, 110½@110¾. Pacifics, 107⅜@108. Gold, 135⅛.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120½@120⅞; do. 1862, 123¼@123⅝; do. 1864, 121½@121¾; do. 1865, 121⅝@121⅞; do. 1865, new, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1867, new, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1868, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110½@110⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅞@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 134⅞@135⅛; Silver, 130@132.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending July 17, 1869 .... $20,680·05
Previous in 1869 .... 224,388·70

Total in 1869 .... $245,068·75
To same period in 1868 .... 217,717·22

Increase in 1869 .... $27,351·53

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market to-day was a shade easier. There was no relaxation in the rate on call where the pledge was stock collateral, but a good deal more was done at six per cent. on Governments, so much so that the rate was quoted six and seven per cent. on the latter and seven on stocks. In commercial paper there was no new feature, and the extreme range of discounting figures was from eight to twelve per cent. for prime notes and acceptances. Foreign exchange was firm. The demand has been increasing with every steamer for the past week, but not enough to be styled active. A great deal of apprehension exists as to the future of the market, the number of bills offering without corresponding shipments of produce or gold inducing fears for the extent to which some of the foreign bankers are trading on their credit abroad. While the English discount rate rules at so nominal a figure as three per cent., there is a disposition on the part of many of these houses to withhold the gold or other commodity which should go to fortify their accounts. So long as these experiments did not threaten business on this side of the Atlantic, it would give us little concern; but the ruin of one house so overtrading would be dangerous to others and might lead to a panic. In one way the plan is laudable. It cheapens gold, and doubtless those who are taking the risk expect to make their shipments eventually when the premium is lower. It is this curious complication of affairs which has led to a deadlock in gold. The 'bears' are heavily short, on the expectation of a decline resulting from the scantiness of shipments, while the 'bulls' are endeavoring to sustain the price by prophecies of the great demand which must come sooner or later. The 'bear' plan is to put out these credit bills of exchange and keep them afloat until the foreign market, suddenly imbued with a new speculative rage for our bonds to result from the steady reduction of the national debt will take millions of our five-twenties again, in lieu of gold, to settle the balance of trade. The calculation is also made that the new crop of cotton will begin to go over the Atlantic in time to assist the plan. Every man has, of course, the right to conduct his business as he chooses. If the firms who are thus causing an artificial depreciation of gold succeed in keeping the price down, the country at large will rejoice at the appreciation of their greenback currency, for such is the converse movement. But to conservative bankers and to old business men it seems an unsafe if not an unhealthy way of setting the balance of trade by exporting our national bonds of indebtedness. Expectations of an advance in our securities abroad, founded upon the acts of Secretary Boutwell, are curiously enough followed this evening by a rise to 83 in London, which was the latest price, according to private telegrams. The report has also been freely used that the Government would increase its sales of gold, the amount disposed of thus far in 1869 being only a fraction of the amount sold either in 1868 or 1867. Gold to-day opened weak under the 'bear' movement, and declined to 135, from which it advanced to 135⅝ when it was discovered that the Allemania had taken out $530,000 and that the Scotia, which sails to-morrow, had over $500,000 engaged.

"The decline late in the day to 135⅛ was due to the private cable despatches giving the London price of bonds at 88. The carrying rate for cash gold ranged from eight to six per cent. In the afternoon there was an exceptional transaction recorded at three per cent.

"The aggregate value of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 20, 1869, was $4,668,910.

"The Government market sympathized closely with gold in its fluctuations, but was generally dull. The Sub-Treasurer will purchase three millions to-morrow. At the close the '67s were stronger."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.—The Flour market is without quotable change, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·50@5·87½; 200 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@7·50; 1300 barrels Pennsylvania do, part at $6@6·75, and part on secret terms; 400 barrels Ohio do. at $7@7·50; 100 barrels new "Aleshire Mills," Gallipolis, do., on private terms, and fancy brands at $9@10·75, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady; 50 barrels choice sold at $6·25.

The Wheat market presents no new feature. Sales of 3200 bushels new red at $2·50@2·52; 2000 bushels old red at $1·40@1·50, and 500 bushels old Michigan amber at $1·60. Rye ranges from $1·35@1·40 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but steady; sales of yellow at $1·10@1·12; and Western mixed at $1·05@1·07. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 78@80c.; Pennsylvania at 70@76c.; and Southern at 65@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $45 per ton.

Whisky sells at $1·05@1·10 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 21.—Arrived, steamships Cuba, from Liverpool; America, from Rio Janeiro; and City of Mexico, in tow, from Fortress Monroe and Havana.

Also arrived, steamships America, from Bremen, and Columbia, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21.—Sailed, United States steamer Nipsic, in tow of steamer Periwinkle, for Washington. Passed up—Barque Pepita, from Boston for Richmond, in tow.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

GLASGOW, July 21.—Arrived, steamships St. Andrew from Quebec, and Dorian, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........72 | 11 A. M..........82 | 2 P. M..........85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Taunton, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Glenwood, Dickerson, Lynn, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, N. H., do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Kane, Roxbury, do.
Schr H. S. Cannon, Cobb, East Cambridge, do.
Schr B. Bradley, McMingle, New Haven, do.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frobock, Providence, R. I., Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Gan Eden, Greenleaf, 8 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Isola, Cables, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Jarden & Co.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, 9 days from Caibarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son.

Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, 5 days from New York, with salt to C. S. Crowell.

Schr Amelia, Thurston, 10 days from Newburyport, with fish to Knight & Sons.

Schr L. Rich, Baker, 6 days from Wellfleet, with fish to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Addie, Drown, 8 days from Portland, Me., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Statesman, Newton, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Rebecca, Smith, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. W. Tull, ——, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Elite, Woolford, 9 days from James river, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Helen P., Jones, from Portland, with stone to captain.

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. H. Griffith, Dalman, from Chesapeake City.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 20.—Barque Augustina, for Ivigtut from Philadelphia, went to sea 18th inst.

There are about 75 vessels at the Breakwater, chiefly colliers, from Georgetown, Alexandria, and Philadelphia, bound east, among them are schrs J. Birdsall, for New York; May Morn, for Boston; Cairo, Lottie Beard, A. Pharo, D. Curry, J. W. Vanneman, M. Tilton, M. E. Simmons, J. Berkley, and John H. Perry. Wind blowing fresh from NE., and raining. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 19th inst.

Schrs R. G. Whilden, Whittemore; James Alderdice, Stites; A. B. Gardner, Wells; and M. C. Moseley, Urann, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr Almira Woolley, King, hence, at Gloucester 19th instant.

Schr P. McConville, Fletcher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 17th inst.

Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 19th inst., and sailed again.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democrats who would adapt the policy of their party to living instead of dead issues have not exhibited much strength in the State conventions. They write sensibly in the newspapers. In speeches and letters they declare their conviction that until the party management be reconstructed by the introduction of new blood and new ideas, it cannot hope for success. They insist that the last taint of Copperheadism must be driven out, the old leaders deposed, and a basis constructed on which liberal and moderate men may honestly co-operate, or continued defeat will be inevitable. Yet in the regular party organizations these views are denied a hearing. The dictators crack their whips, and the advocates of new issues are as mute as mice. The old wire-pullers touch the springs, and the machinery moves precisely as when McClellan was nominated at Chicago, or when the Seymour-Blair ticket was manufactured at New York.

California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa have all had Democratic conventions within the last few days, and the result in each case shows that the worst element in the party is still in the ascendant. The nomination of Rosecrans proves nothing to the contrary. The Ohio proceedings must be judged by the platform adopted—not by the candidate who discredits his antecedents by standing upon it. For the policy enunciated by the four conventions is substantially identical. And in nothing is it more decided than in the avowal of unabated hostility to the general result which the war and the reconstruction acts have together brought about. The enfranchisement of the freedmen is denounced, and the proposal so to amend the Federal Constitution as to insure the political equality of all citizens elicits fierce condemnation. By their propositions on this subject, the Democrats of these four States exhibit their adhesion to the "white-man's-government" doctrine. They will not allow the negro suffrage question to be settled, if they can prevent it. They desire to keep it open, not only to maintain the old inequality in their respective States, but with a view to future contingencies in the Southern States. In Ohio and Iowa the same malign influence displays itself on the question of the national debt. It is not enough that taxation of the bonds is demanded, despite the terms of the contract. Their payment in greenbacks is urged, with a covert threat that persistence in any other claim "will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation." These items are illustrative of the general complexion of the four platforms. They are not exactly equal in their offensiveness, but they are nevertheless equally conclusive as evidence of the unchanged nature of the Democratic party. Not until the Ethiopian changes his skin and the leopard his spots, may we hope for any essential modification or improvement of the Democratic policy.

How will the young blood of the party relish this reign of fogydom? We cannot forget the hostility recently manifested towards the latter in many of the States. A year ago the *World* reminded its party that it could not effect victory until the bootless struggle with fate were abandoned, and new men, with more liberal opinions, were allowed to rule the councils. Since then the same opinion has been expressed in widely separated localities. There has been much plain speaking by Democratic journals in Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin touching the stupidity of the ancient *regime*, and the necessity of revising the party's creed and remodelling its programme. Even the Boston *Post*, whose consistency and ability entitle it to more than a hearing, has dwelt upon the need of amending the policy to be proclaimed. But remonstrance and suggestion have been equally in vain. The bigots and blunderers who have led the Democracy to a succession of defeats retain the mastery. They have shaped the action of the conventions to their own ends. They adhere in effect to the ground they occupied in the Presidential campaigns of 1864 and 1868, and insist that the idols they have set up shall be blindly worshipped by the rank and file of the party. Well, the warning given by the *World* a year ago remains applicable to this day. On the old ground, with the old tactics, and the old leaders in command, they cannot hope to win. Can it be possible that they tight for traditions merely, not for victory?

The difficulties are complicated by the tendency of the course now pursued by the Northern Democracy to alienate Southern support. Judged by the standards erected in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California, the Democratic party has no longer any regular allies in the reconstructed States. The negro suffrage to which the Northern Democrats vow unalterable hostility is being quietly accepted by the South, regardless of former political affiliations. Virginia, which gave to the Democratic party whatever philosophy or principle it ever possessed, has accepted, almost as a unit, the change which Democratic conventions unanimously assail, and is, moreover, ready to ratify the very amendment which the conventions in question scout as an abomination. The same result is already assured in Texas and Mississippi. There, as in Virginia, the Democratic party is not heard of; and the policy which, as a party, it here propounds is there dropped as a rotten and worthless load.

The party, then, has nothing in the future to compensate for present losses. It alienates support at the North by an obstinate inculcation of ideas which had their origin in the remote past at the South; and the South, meanwhile, wisely submits to the logic of events, and unitedly upholds what Democrats hereabout denounce. For them, as they are, therefore, there would seem to be no resurrection.

CRŒSUS FOR GOVERNOR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There may be those who fancy that in nominating one of the "bloated" (as our ardent friend Pomeroy would call him) for Governor, the Democracy of Pennsylvania may be accused of infidelity to Democratic "principles." We should feel more competent to discuss this matter if we did but know what the Democratic "principles" aforesaid really are; but this is a point upon which, for some years, we have been completely in the dark. One Democratic "principle," however, we believe that we tolerably comprehend, and that is the passion for place and provender which now, for quite an era, has remained ungratified, to the infinite hunger of a vast number of patriots with empty stomachs and purses in a flaccid state. Now, so far from censuring those sharp-set Democrats who have put forward Judge Packer because he is worth $20,000,000, we are inclined to laud them for their prudence, and to congratulate them upon their good luck in having such an opulent gentleman, such a well-feathered pigeon in the party to be plucked by its eager rooks. The Honorable Mr. Wallace, who has brilliantly bossed so many campaigns, knows better than we do what a beautiful boon money is when the contest is a close one; how it will buy coffeepots; how, in the twinkling of an eye, it will transmogrify foreigners into full-blown natives; how it will cause dead men to rise from the grave expressly to vote the "Democratic" ticket; how it will inspire enterprising souls to vote ten times at ten different precincts on the self-same day; how it will transport superfluous voters from counties in which they are not needed into counties in which they may be needed very much indeed, paying nobly both for their carriage and their keeping: and how it may induce the guardians of the poll-lists to see names there which are not there, and not to see names which are legibly enough written upon those mysterious rolls. A campaign during which deficient numbers must be supplied by cunning and cash cannot possibly be carried on without the sinews of war. We suppose that it has been already ascertained that Packer will submit like a lamb to his predestinate bleeding. In a word, everybody seems to take it for granted that if the office of Governor of Pennsylvania is to be had for the purchasing, Judge Packer is just the man to bid for it. Only it seems to be a pity that the bargain and sale should be so clumsily conducted. Why not put up the place at auction at once, making a subsequent distribution of the proceeds of the vendue among the whole people? Somebody might be found who would make a loftier bid than even the pecunious Packer! Alas! in such case the big Democrats would not get from ten to twenty times their just share of the plunder, and that would not answer at all.

There may be those who think that Packer, for a "Democrat," occupies a rather undignified position; but to the "Democratic" eye no man is undignified who has a full pocket and an open palm. There was a time in Rome when all the offices were put up for sale to the highest bidder, and when patricians purchased their way to the tallest places by unrestricted largess—the era of Senatorial degradation and of imperial audacity! Judge Packer would have found his fifteen millions of greater use there and then than here and now. But let him not despair! He may not be able to purchase the empire of the world, but the possession of Pennsylvania should satisfy any reasonable man's ambition—if Pennsylvania is to be purchased at anything like a reasonable price. If a man has nothing but his money, no particular capacity for public affairs, no abilities which in a poor person would attract attention, no genius except for the accumulation of wealth, we do not know that he is to be blamed for buying distinction and honor, if he should find them, like stocks, in the market. To be sure, it may be said that it isn't Judge Packer who is the candidate—that it is his Honor's estate, real, personal, and mixed, which has been put in nomination; but then it is but invidious, after all, to attempt to sever the property from the person; and while money is money, and an empty pocket the most painful of vacuities, the plethoric Packer's will always seem lovely to the hungry eyes of the needy, and will be regarded by those who have votes to sell as simply political paragons. While Packer continues to come down with the dust, he will always have a train of enthusiastic followers ready to roar itself, in his honor, into a chronic bronchitis.

Let us hope, however, that the Judge will be sagacious in his distributions, and not play at needless ducks and unprofitable drakes with his superfluous wealth. There are a good many of his most enthusiastic admirers who would not hesitate to reduce him, if they could, to the squeezed orange condition, and then to fling him aside, a limp, shapeless, juiceless Packer indeed. Let him beware of the Democratic Diddlers! Let him remember "the certain man who went down from Jerasalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead." Minus his money, it seems to be generally allowed the Hon. Asa would get precious little attention from the "Democratic" priests and Levites. And Good Samaritans in the party, we take it, are rather scarce. Packer, it is true, must bleed; but let our prayers go up that Packer may not be bled *ad deliquium!*

THE RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY AND THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The accumulation of money in the United States Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary continues to use a portion of the surplus in buying up the bonds, shows the surprising resources of the Govern ment and country, and makes the national debt appear a mere bagatelle if the finances be properly managed. No wonder that our securities steadily advance in the markets of Europe and continue to go up at home. Capital is essentially conservative, and Europeans, especially the English, are slow to learn about or operate in transatlantic securities. They have been heretofore more disposed to invest in home Government stocks, bearing three or four per cent. interest, than those of this country with six or seven per cent. interest. They are, however, waking up to the fact that not only do investments in American securities pay double, or nearly so, on their capital over those of Europe, but that there is a far better prospect of the principal being liquidated within a reasonable time. Our five-twenties to-day are intrinsically worth double the British three per cent. consols. That is, if these consols are worth ninety, the five-twenties should realize in the market one hundred and eighty. Still they are quoted below consols, the last quotations in London being eighty-two and a half. Yet, as we said, they have steadily advanced, for they were last year at this time more than ten per cent below what they are now, the quotation being on the 19th of July, 1868, seventy-two and a half. With all the preference of foreigners for home securities, and the timidity of capitalists to invest in stocks abroad, they must become impressed with the extraordinary resources of our Government and country, and, as a consequence, our bonds must continue to rise.

Let us glance at the comparative condition and prospects of the United States with those of the nations of Europe. There is scarcely one of the great powers abroad which can do more than make both ends meet—the current expenses of which do not fully absorb the income—whilst most of them are getting deeper in debt and going from bad to worse. Not one has the least prospect or expectation of ever paying the principal of its debt. It is true there is occasionally a spasmodic effort made in England, and, perhaps, in one or two other countries, to establish a sinking fund, but no appreciable result is produced. Wars are constantly recurring, and in time of peace vast armaments are maintained, with all the other stupendous expenses of monarchical and arbitrary governments to devour the largest incomes, and even any little surplus that may possibly accumulate. People are taxed to the utmost limit, and every year pauperism and the burdens of government are increasing. In reality the governments of Europe, not excepting that of England, are bankrupt; for though some of them may manage to pay the interest on their debts, none can begin to pay the principal. It is not long since the present Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, drew a fearful picture of the future of his country from the incubus of its enormous debt, and urged the necessity of some plan to be relieved of it; but he had no practicable idea how this was to be done. Indeed, the debt of England, as the enormous debts of the other monarchies of the Old World, can never be paid. Nothing but revolution and repudiation can wipe them out.

But how is it with the United States? Since the war closed, now only four years or little more ago, we have paid several hundred millions of floating indebtedness arising from the war, besides paying the regular and vast demands of the Government for ordinary and extraordinary expenses. After doing this there has been nearly all the time in the Treasury seldom less than one hundred millions of dollars lying unemployed. Yes, a much larger sum than that if the gold be reckoned at currency value. And what are we doing now? Why, Mr. Boutwell is puzzled what to do with the money accumulating in his hands. He is applying the utmost limit allowed by law to be sinking fund, and buying up millions of bonds and putting them away till Congress can authorize their destruction. Yet, on the first of this month he had over a hundred and sixteen millions in the Treasury. The debt is undergoing a very material reduction now. We will not venture to say how much more could be done by strict economy on the part of Congress and the administration, and by the most skilful management of the finances. Then, if we look at the enormous crops of the present season, which in every section are the most promising; at our gold, silver, cotton, grain, corn and other productions; at our boundless resources and at our rapidly increasing population and wealth, have we not reason to say the debt is a mere bagatelle? While the nations of Europe are hopelessly steeped in debt and pauperism, and must decline comparatively, we are marching on with rapid strides to such wealth and greatness as no nation before ever attained. It would be strange, indeed, then, if our securities did not advance in the markets of the world, and if they should not continue to advance to a much higher point.

A BATCH OF BOURBONS.

From the N. Y. World.

We really do not see why the Spaniards, if they must have a king, should go outside of the House of Bourbon. It is all very well to talk of the House of Bourbon as "effete" and degenerate. The fact that at this moment this very House of Bourbon is offering an available candidate, sprung from the loins of Henry IV, to each one of all the leading factions of Spain, seems to us to indicate that it is one of the liveliest and most prolific of all possible houses.

Here is Don Carlos de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, who presents himself to the Legitimists and the clerical party as the man of men for their money and their votes. He agrees with the Pope that the times are cursed "with flagitious and subversive political doctrines;" and he agrees with Horace Greeley that "free trade is a fatal device." It is impossible for anybody to make a more comprehensive profession of faith in the good old mediæval principles of feudalism. Next comes Don Antonio de Bourbon, Duke of Montpensier, who is the model prince for a quiet parliamentary system. When he was in the very flush of his heady youth, Montpensier signalized himself, at the time of the revolution of 1848, by being the first person to urge his father, Louis Philippe, to abdicate. He has ever since consistently maintained the wisdom and virtue of moderation carried to excess.

Finally, we have Don Henry de Bourbon, Duke of Seville, who is a prince only because he cannot help it; who thinks very small beer of despots like the Cæsars and the Napoleons, and hates Montpensier, Montpensier's father, and Montpensier's godfather with all his heart and mind and soul. Don Henry worships, he tells us, the memory of Washington. He either has married, or is supposed to have married, an American wife, and he confidently expects that his grandchildren (if he has any) will see republican institutions established, not in Spain alone or in America, but throughout the world. In the meanwhile, if the Spaniards must have a king, Don Henry is perfectly willing to take the position under protest, and only for the sake of "preparing the way in peace and dignity for the coming democracy."

If the Spaniards, in this perplexity of princes, would like a little advise, we earnestly recommend to make Don Carlos King of the Balearic Isles, where they still burn witches for drying up the cows; send Don Antonio to found a constitutional monarchy in the Philippines; turn over Don Henry to the Cuban republic for its first President; and rub along at home as well as they can with the regency and Serrano.

HORACE GREELEY ON HAMILTON.

From the N. Y. World.

It may seem to be incredible, but it is nevertheless strictly true, that Mr. Horace Greeley deliberately cites the following quotation from a report presented by Alexander Hamilton to Congress on the best means of promoting American manufactures as a sufficient indication of the enduring wisdom of protection:—

"The embarrassments which have obstructed the progress of our external trade have led to serious reflections on the necessity of enlarging the sphere of our domestic commerce. The restrictive regulations which, in foreign markets, abridge the vent for the increasing surplus of our agricultural produce, serve to beget an earnest desire that a more extensive demand for that surplus may be created at home; and the complete success which has rewarded manufacturing enterprise in some valuable branches, conspiring with the promising symptoms which attend some less mature essays in others, justify a hope that the obstacles to the growth of this species of industry are less formidable than they were apprehended to be, and that it is not difficult to find in its further extension a full indemnification for any external disadvantages which are or may be experienced, as well as an accession of resources favorable to national independence and safety."

What is the use of arguing with a writer who, after reading the words which we have italicized in this extract, could calmly go on to use the passage in which they occur as a plea for protection? The "restrictive regulations" of which Hamilton, in 1790, deplored the existence and the effect in "foreign markets," now in 1869 hamper and torment ourselves alone. Enlightened views of public economy have liberated the most important nations of Europe from the "embarrassments" which then "obstructed the progress," not of our own trade alone, but of the trade of all the world. And what Alexander Hamilton (though, of course, unfamiliar with the great truths of political economy developed and established since his time) had the insight and the intelligence to recognize as a calamity to be, in some way, countered and compensated for, Horace Greeley now worships as a real blessing to republics to be worshipped and perpetuated! And, not content with believing in Bugaboo himself, he must actually drag up a protest and prophecy against Bugaboo as being; in truth, a homage to the beauty, glory, and goodness of that preposterous divinity! Truly, as the god is, so is his priest! H. G. is joined unto his idol. Let him alone!

PEABODY AND GIRARD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. George Peabody, last Wednesday, was at the dedication of the Peabody Institute, which has been established by his bounty in the town of Danvers, Massachusetts. He made a very short speech, with one pregnant sentence in it. Alluding to the manner in which the trustees had performed their duties, he said:—"I have nothing with which to find fault." This, we fear, is more than poor Mr. Stephen Girard would say if he could come from the tomb to inquire into the history and management of the college which he founded. Mr. George Peabody has set a noble example to all who have the will and ability to bestow money; and th precedent which he has (we hope) established of making benefactions by gift and not by will is next in value to the money which he has given.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
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in 14 and 18 karat.
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Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
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CHAMPAGNE.
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
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CLARETS—Promis Aine & Clie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

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AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
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COUPONS OF
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Taken Same as Government Coupons.
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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 9. No. 35 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—This evening Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, will be serenaded at the Merchants' Hotel.

—John Clark, twenty-eight years old, a resident of Schuylkill county, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with a broken leg, received at Honeybrook Coal Mines.

—Workmen have resumed the laying of the large gas main on Ninth street. Before the winter closed Chesnut street had been reached, and yesterday the street at this point was broken and the laying continued northward.

—A young woman was detected on Monday in the act of leaving the Lincoln Institute, in which she was employed, with table covers and other property of the Home in her possession. Subsequently, the residence of her mother was searched, and other goods belonging to the institute were found there. The mother was also arrested, and both were yesterday held for trial.

—Two young men were arrested yesterday by Policeman McConnell, after they had been seen to climb into the yard of a dwelling back of No. 285 North Twelfth street, the occupants of which are out of the city. The movements of the men were observed by Mr. J. C. Randall, from one of the windows of his residence, No. 1269 Race street. Alderman Kerr committed the accused for trial.

—Richard Landy, a policeman in the First district, was attracted on Monday evening to the house of James Campbell, on Alter street, above Twentieth, by a report that a man was whipping his wife. A crowd of women and children was found gathered in front, and the officer broke in the back door and entered. Almost immediately after a gun was discharged, the load from which passed through the brim of the policeman's hat. Campbell was arrested with the gun in his hand. On a hearing before Alderman Kerr, Campbell denied the shooting, though at the same time said he was very drunk. He was held to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

—William H. Hill, the hotel thief, has been committed for trial by Alderman Kerr.

—The following officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania visited Drumore Centre, Lancaster county, on Saturday, and dedicated the new Masonic Hall, erected by Washington Lodge, No. 156:—

Richard Vaux, R. W. G. M., of Philadelphia; C. M. Howell, D. G. M., of Lancaster, Robert H. Thomas, D. G. M., of Mechanicsburg, acted as S. G. W., Robert Clark, of Philadelphia, as G. J. W.; William A. Morton, of this city, acted as G. T.; J. M. Westhaeffer, of Lancaster, as G. S.; Joseph Smedley, of Fulton township, as S. G. D.; R. C. Edwards and J. Clarkson Jefferis, of Drumore township, as Grand Stewards; J. H. Boswell, of Philadelphia, as Grand Marshal; Jacob Bennett, of Philadelphia, as G. S. B.; Charles Kingston, of Philadelphia, as G. P.; and Rev. George W. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, as G. C. After the ceremony of dedication, Hon. Richard Vaux and Rev. Mr. Cohick, of York, delivered addresses on Masonry.

—The residence of Cadwalader Koons, No. 341 Dickerson street, was entered on Monday morning by a boy, who left a comrade on the street to keep a lookout, and was robbed of a watch and thirteen dollars in cash. Detective Gordon had his suspicions excited by the movements of the lad outside, and succeeded in arresting him. The other boy escaped with the plunder. Mrs. Margaret Snyder, an inmate of the house, had a few minutes previous to the theft gone up stairs, leaving the gate unfastened, but bolting the back door. An entrance was effected through a window, the shutters of which had been tied together. The watch was taken from a bedroom in which Mr. Koons was sleeping. Frank Robinson, the prisoner, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Kerr, and was held for trial. His story was that he did not know the other boy, but had met him in the street, and they had agreed to go together to Delaware to pick peaches. The visit to Dickerson street was to enable the companion to procure clothes to take with him.

—The corner-stone of the new Synagogue intended for the German Hebrew congregation was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Jastrow and Rev. Hirsh. The corner-stone was laid at the northeast corner of the foundation by the President of the congregation, Joseph Einstein. It contained the following:—A copy of the Holy Bible, translated by the late Rev. Isaac Leeser, and presented by Wm. B. Hackenburg; copy of the 26th volume of the "Occident," being the only volume and the last ever published by Meyer Salzberger; the first and the last numbers of the "Occident," the first from April, 1843, and the latter from March, 1868, published by the late Rev. Isaac Leeser; a list of the members and seatholders of the congregation; an extract from the minutes of the congregation of the resolution relating to the new synagogue; list of officers of the congregation and building committee; names of the architect and builder; the President and Vice President of the United States; Secretary of State; the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Mayor of the city; Presidents of Select and Common Councils; list of all the Jewish congregations in the city, together with the names of their Presidents and Clergy; the city newspapers, among which was one of the first copies of the *Ledger*; gold and silver coins of the U. S. of 1869, and other articles of value.

—The Moyamensing Hose Company of this city will present, to-morrow, a truck to the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company of Old Chester, a new fire organization at that place. The machine is painted green, and cost $1500. The members of the Moyamensing, in a dress consisting of black coats and pants, white vests, white gloves, black neckties, and white linen hats, trimmed with black, will visit Chester and present the gift. They will take along Beck's band, and will be accompanied by Chief Engineer Downey.

—Harry White, who is charged with the larceny of clothing and a silver watch from the residence of Mr. Thomas Dolan, No. 2008 Coates street, will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. He was captured in Baltimore and brought to this city by Detective Cobb. Nearly all the stolen goods have been recovered by that officer.

—The trot at Suffolk Park, yesterday, was between the horses Myron Perry and Hotspur, both to wagons, best three in five, for a purse of $1000. The former won the race.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—The official majority of Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, is 18,202.

—A society has been formed in San Francisco for the protection of the Chinese.

—A vigilance committee in Quebec have notified the Mayor that he had better resign.

—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men meets at Harrisburg to-day.

—A number of Post Office changes were made for this State by the department yesterday.

—Secretary Boutwell announces that there are no more vacancies in the Treasury Department.

—Koopman Schap, the Chinese coolie contractor, will import one hundred thousand Asiatics during next year.

—The Pleasant Valley rioters have been paid their demands and dismissed. The ringleaders are under arrest.

—Colonel L. A. Whiteley, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, died in Washington last night.

—The jewelry store of L. H. Griffin, at Riverhead, L. I., was robbed of $2000 worth of stock on Monday night.

—Emanuel Knight and Messrs. Watts & Macy, brokers, of New York, have plead guilty to a violation of the usury laws.

—The authorities in Ottawa say that in September next negotiations will be opened at Washington on the subject of reciprocity.

—The United States Treasury Department has issued $50,000 in the new ten cent and $1800 in the new fifteen cent fractional currency.

—Millie Gaines, the colored girl of Washington, who recently murdered James C. Ingle, a watchman at the Treasury Department, in that city, was yesterday acquitted.

—Three gangs of river thieves, with a large amount of stolen property in their possession, were captured by the New York Harbor Police, in New York, on Monday night.

—Instead of being pensioned, as he should have been, Thomas Farren, who has been a Government clerk for thirty-three years, has been discharged by the Chief of his Department.

—The appropriations by Congress to the Navy Department having run short, Secretary Robeson has been obliged to dismiss a large number of workmen from the navy yards.

—The ship Blue Jacket was burned at sea in March last, on her voyage between New Zealand and England. Of sixty-nine people on board, only eight are known to have been saved.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Carlists are causing trouble in Spain.

—Lersundi has refused to make one of Isabella's adherents.

—The *Times* says that unless the Peers pass the Irish Church bill as it comes from the Commons, they will be compelled to accept an infinitely more stringent measure.

Bierstadt.

A correspondent writes from Paris:—

An artist who met with immense success in Paris this year is the famed American painter, M. Bierstadt. He is located at the Grand Hotel, and his *salon* there is one of the most interesting in a social and artistic point of view. It is the gathering place of celebrities in the literary world, be they English, French, or American. Three magnificent paintings, which have not yet been exhibited, are an additional attraction. One is called "Bridal Veil," a view of the Yosemite Valley, and most propitious is the name given to this superb work. It was commenced at Rome and finished in Paris. A golden mist is seen to rise as if lifted from the front of the rocks by some fairy with rosy-tipped fingers. As the veil of haze rises, the swift Mereid river is disclosed, surging at the foot of the crags, from the interstices of which shoot forth twigs of maple, branches of daring oak, and cotton bush. A figure or two on horseback stand about in mute contemplation on swelling knolls in the front ground, and under the shade of gigantic oaks. The small but well-proportioned stature of the men makes the colossal ridge of rocks appear all the more imposing and majestic compared thus to the smallness of the "lords of creation."

The other work which vies with this is a "Storm on the Prairie." A drove of powerful buffaloes are wading through a stream which divides the forest opposite from the prairie, whence a mighty wind is blowing, and over which a fearful cloud is gathering. It seems to come along like an exterminating decree of glooming fatality. The willow and cottonwood are twisting, the blue rock in the distance frowns on, and the short underwood vegetation writhes on the bushy hills to the right. One gleam of sunshine guides th terrified drove. Two paintings such as these are sufficient for the reputation of one man in his lifetime, and the crowd of foreign artists who are ever pouring in to see them envy such sites as those which M. Bierstadt is determined to consecrate his brush to. "Do nothing but American scenery," he says very quickly, only it must be owned that he "does" that "little" in a leviathan spirit. An *habitue* of M. Bierstadt's appears to be the other great painter who sees "great," the celebrated marine artist M. Gudin. He is so remarkable a man, and his life, both before he went to America as a marine officer, and since, has been so eventful, so full of incident and success, that I shall shortly forward to your readers a few features that illustrate the man and his works entirely. The owner of a name highly revered and dear to American lovers of literature is that of Dr. Holland. I connect it with that of M. Bierstadt and M. Gudin because I had the pleasure of seeing him "think" before "Bridal Veil," and we were, in company with these eminent artists, on a visit to the collection of the Marquis of Hertford, which is so difficult of access, and at the outer gates of which so many say "sesame" in vain.

Adelina Patti.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"It seems that no new work is to be produced this season for the special advantage of Mme. Patti, who, however, has already a most comprehensive *repertoire*, including all the lightest and some of the most serious parts in modern Italian opera. Nevertheless, if Italian opera were not all but dead, some Italian composer would surely come forward to seek an opportunity for furnishing Mme. Patti with a new part. There are, indeed, plenty of parts old and new written for other singers, which Mme. Patti has only had to appear in to make them exclusively her own; but this only proves the force and versatility of her talent, and does not alter the fact that here is a great artist, certainly the greatest Italian artist of her time, for whom there is no composer in Italy worthy to write. If Signor Verdi has ever heard Mme. Patti sing the bolero from his *Vepres Siciliennes*, that alone ought to have inspired him with a desire (leaving the question of worthiness on one side) to compose an opera especially for her. But the conditions under which a composer produces and disposes of his works have been very much altered of late. Signor Verdi, without being very active, must have gained more money in the pursuit of his profession than was gained by Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini together; and he could scarcely find it worth his while to write for the Italian Opera of Paris, still less for any Italian Opera established in London, when, since Mr. Lumley's days, the old custom of producing from time to time an original work has been entirely abandoned. It is said, however, that we shall see Mme. Patti this season in a new impersonation—that of 'Valentine' in *Les Huguenots*. She is to resume on Friday the character of 'Dinorah,' in Meyerbeer's charming opera of that name; and she has lately appeared (for the first time these three or four years) as 'Ninetta' in *La Gazza Ladra*."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·46	MOON SETS	3·01
SUN SETS	7·26	HIGH WATER	11·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 10
European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 10
America	Havre	New York	July 10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	July 13
Donau	Southampton	New York	July 13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Weser	New York	Bremen	July 22
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
Paraguay	New York	London	July 24
France	New York	Liverpool	July 24
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 22
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	July 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, Gibraltar for orders, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Harbinger, Ryder, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, do.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, East Cambridge, do.
Schr Cabot, Packer, Boston, do.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, do.
Schr Crisis, Mason, Alexandria, do.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelley, East Cambridge, do.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Jason, Small, Boston, [illegible] do.
Schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, Bangor, do.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Eugene, Hawes, Wellfleet, do.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Fisk, Cohasset, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 60, Hoffman, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Richmond, Powers, 35 days from Lisbon, with cork wood and salt to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ella Hodsdon, Hodsdon, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, 5 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. B. Conner, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Yacht Wanderer, Baker, 3 days from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, July 20.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Libbie Breed, with grain, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
F. McWilliams; Massachusetts, A. L. Mason; J. A. Covell; Mary Kear; and United Brothers, all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 21.—The barge Anson Roberts left this morning, with wheat, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Belvidere, Harrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Barque Lascar, Tellerson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 7th inst.
Brig Golden Lead, Dow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Brig Abby Thaxter, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 19th inst.
Brig James Davis, Showers, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst., and sailed next day.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst., and sailed next morning.
Brig Scotscraig, Simpson, hence, in the Pill 5th inst. and proceeded to Bristol. [illegible]
Schr Cadwalader, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 17th inst.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, at Providence 18th inst., from Charleston.
Schrs H. M. Wright, Fisher; Reading RR. No. 31, Carmill; Village Queen, Tillotson, hence, and Billow, Eldridge, from Trenton, N. J., at Providence 18th inst.
Schrs Amelia, Beebe, and David Collins, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.
Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Newport 18th inst.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 17th inst. [illegible]
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 17th inst.
Schr Hope, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst.
Schr J. J. McShane, Cavanaugh, hence, at Norfolk 18th instant.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence, at Portland 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses have given notice that it is intended, on or about the 1st day of September, 1869, to extend the illuminated arc of the Stornaway Light, Hebrides, so as to be visible as far to the southward and westward as the intervening land of Lewis will permit.

Also, that an iron beacon, 33 feet high, and surmounted by a barrel-shaped cage, has been placed on the Seid rock in Stornaway harbor. [illegible]
By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

This notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts:—The River Clyde, Nos. 2159 and 2006; Ireland, East Coast, No. 1824 a; Scotland, West Coast, No. 2635; the North Minch, No. 2386; and Stornaway harbor, No. 1919.

FURNITURE, ETC.

F U R N I T U R E

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 l9 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and gardens; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 [illegible]

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or

BROWN & WOELPPER,

6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. TERMS, $2 PER DAY. Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old Stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 20t

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE.

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf. Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY, 6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia. 6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

(Next door to United States Hotel).

CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week. 6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. MRS. M. QUIGLEY, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times. 6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed. 6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate. 6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS, 6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island. 6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open. 7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests. 6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open. 6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week. 6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly. A. T. HUTCHINSON, 6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders. 6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open. 6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. J. KEIM, 6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. 6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE, daily, except Sunday, leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 5·15 P. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9·40 P. M. 7 15 6t

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT, 6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

CAPE MAY BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS Board at McCALLA'S COTTAGE, LAFAYETTE Street. All the conveniences for bathers furnished. Address L. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 7 17 2t*

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean. 6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter. 6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May, 6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season. 6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE. 6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week. 6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week. 6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUSE,

COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO
FOR THE SALE OF
REVEN E STAMP
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
" 100 "	3 "
" 300 "	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING
This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia. 3 8§

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25§

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
2 4 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1869.

THE COMING MAN.

It is now quite evident that John Chinaman is the coming man of the United States. Nearly all other species of the *genus homo* have in turn been objects of public interest and popular excitement. We have buried the war-hatchet and dug it up time and again with the red man. We have imported the negro, enslaved him, quarrelled over his condition, emancipated him, and finally clothed him with the full powers of citizenship, including the right to ride in the passenger cars, to sit in the jury-box, and to hold office. We have annexed swarthy Mexicans, and endowed them, by treaty stipulation, with free and equal membership of the body politic. We have invited to our shores emigrants from every nation in Europe, and while the number of representatives from sunny Italy, graceful France, stormy Norway, oppressed Poland, distracted Spain, and canny Scotland is comparatively small, countless thousands have found their way hither from England, Ireland, and Germany, becoming flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, and forming, by their intermixtures and the new conditions to which they have been subjected, all that is distinctive in the American character.

These earlier waves of emigration, mighty as they have been, are but as a drop in the bucket to the possible influx from a nation overburdened with nearly half the population of the globe. If China should send us forty millions of her people, she would suffer less proportionate depletion than Ireland has already suffered by emigration to America. It is almost impossible to affix limits to the number of Chinese that could be attracted to this country if the facilities for passage were provided, and if those who arrived here were habitually treated in a manner that would induce them to send back flattering reports to their friends in the flowery kingdom. As from fifty to seventy thousand of these almond-eyed Orientals have already found their way to the Pacific coast in spite of many obstacles and disadvantages, and as it is said that a leading Chinese emigration or Coolie agent, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Koop Marsoop, is about to perfect arrangements for importing one hundred thousand of his countrymen during the present year, many of whom are to be employed as laborers on the plantations of the Mississippi valley, the Chinese problem is rapidly assuming deep practical significance; and this will greatly increase, on the Atlantic coast, if, as is now supposed, the Eastern cities will soon be supplied with large cargoes of pig-tailed barbers, laborers, and servants.

Heretofore, we have welcomed everybody that was honest and able and willing to work, without distinction of color, nationality, or sex, and we have seen no good reason why the traditionary policy of the country should be reversed for the purpose of excluding the Chinese. In California they have, as a rule, been useful, industrious, intelligent, and economical, and the antagonism they have encountered has emanated chiefly from rival applicants for employment. It appears to be a demonstrated fact that more good service can be obtained for a given amount of money from an average Chinaman than from any other employe that has ever sought a home on our shores, and that they prove entirely satisfactory to their employers, whether they are engaged to work as farmers, laborers, railroad graders, or household servants. In their own country the Chinese are necessarily compelled, by the density of population, to practise many useful arts; and where due care has been taken to avoid the mistake of employing the city-bred Chinamen in rural labors, or *vice versa*, the results appear to have been uniformly satisfactory. In no country in the world is education so universal as in China; and while the Chinese lack the higher knowledge which has been acquired during the last few centuries by the leading men of the Caucasian race, they have, as a people, been subjected for centuries to a much more complete intellectual training than the masses of European extraction. Agriculture and many of the arts have been skilfully practised for centuries, industry and economy have become necessary virtues, and any defects of their early training are to a great extent supplied by the wonderful power of imitation which enables the Chinaman, with very little instruction, to perform any new task that may be assigned to him.

The most important question likely to arise is in reference to the establishment of a Coolie system. The poverty of the Chinese will prevent any considerable body of them from procuring sufficient money to pay their passage in advance, and capitalists will not bridge over this difficulty unless they can reap a large profit from their outlay. If the Coolie system is to be authorized at all in this country, humanity and justice require that it shall be subjected to stringent supervision, and that effective safeguards shall be established against fraud, cruelty, and oppression. The fearful crimes perpetrated in connection with the transportation of Chinese coolies to the Chincha Islands, Cuba, and the French provinces, must not be repeated in this country. It will be well for the Government to watch carefully the operations of Koop Marsoop and all similar agents, and to see that they do not establish a new form of slavery.

HARVARD vs. OXFORD.

A CABLE despatch informs us that the Harvard University boat crew, which is to row a match with the Oxford crew on August 31, has arrived safely in London, in good health and spirits. We hope that these young men will win the race, and return home to receive all the congratulations and honors that are usually bestowed on such occasions. It is well, however, for themselves and their friends not to have too many expectations, as the chances are two to one against them. Englishmen make a boast of their "fair play;" but, in sporting matters especially, this term has pretty nearly become obsolete. Even if the parties themselves be disposed to act fairly—and there is no reason to believe that the Oxford crew intends anything else—the whole betting fraternity will throw its influence against the Americans; and how powerful this influence is has been fully shown on other occasions. If the affair gives the appearance of a tolerably easy victory for the Englishmen, their antagonists will probably be unmolested; but if it comes to a close contest, it is almost certain that the Americans will be prevented from winning.

Independently of these considerations, the Harvard crew are at a disadvantage: the Oxford men refused to make any concessions or to meet their challenges on equal terms. They would not enter the contest unless the Americans consented to adopt the British method of rowing and carry the dead weight of a coxswain. Besides this, the race course is a narrow, winding river in which all the advantages are on the side of those who are accustomed to it. It has indeed been proposed that the race should take place upon one of the lakes, but this innovation on British custom was discountenanced, and there is no probability that it will be acceded to. In fine, the English crew would not enter the race except on their own ground and on their own conditions; and the very fact of such a proposition being made at all seems to have struck them as most "owdacious."

The Americans showed genuine pluck in following up their challenge in the same spirit that it was made, and in accepting all the disadvantageous conditions. If they win, under the circumstances, it will be little short of a miracle, and if they seem likely to win it will be remarkable if they end the race without getting their heads broken.

In fact, such contests serve no good end, and are not to be encouraged. It is a great mischief that rowing, ball playing, and other athletic amusements, that ought to be used only for healthful recreation, all, sooner or later, come under the control of the betting fraternity; and then the confidence and interest of legitimate spectators vanish, and there is no real belief in the honesty of the best contested matches. So long as young men row, and play ball solely for their own amusement no harm is done, and they are to be commended, but as soon as they begin matches and contests they fall under the supervision of blacklegs and gamblers. They are encouraged to play tricks that gentlemen would be ashamed of, and the whole matter falls into disrepute. While we would like to see the Harvard crew win, it would probably be better for themselves and for other young men if they should be badly beaten, as it would discourage others from entering upon such contests another time.

THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

THE postage laws and the administration of the Post Office Department are for the most part excellent, and eminently satisfactory to business men and to the people at large. The Post Office Department is one of the most important that exists under the Government: millions of dollars are at stake every day in the mails, and business interests of the greatest magnitude are dependent on their prompt and safe transmission. The Government has assumed the whole control of this immense business of carrying the mails, it refuses to admit any competition, and it throws around them all the safeguards of the national authority. The Government does this for the accommodation of the people and not for the sake of profit; indeed, it is well known that, so far from realizing anything by the operation, the receipts of the Post Office Department fall below the expenditures every year. So long as this deficiency is kept within reasonable limits, however, it is a matter of little consequence in comparison with the advantages gained. In assuming the control of this business, the Government practically binds itself to manage it in a manner most advantageous to those who send and receive mail matter; and, while taking every proper precaution to insure itself against loss, to act with more liberality than could be expected from private persons.

The present postal laws are, with perhaps one exception, as liberal as could be desired: the rates are reasonably low, and the transmission of mail matter, as a rule, reasonably rapid and certain. It is difficult to see, however, what good end is served by the provision of the law which requires prepayment. The Government probably loses as much or more by detention of letters, papers, and packages, their transmission to the Dead-letter Office, and the subsequent efforts to find the writers, as it would if they were sent immediately as directed, with the risk of their being taken from the office by their owners. Even if the Government did lose by the operation, it ought to incur the loss rather than that a very large number of writers and receivers of letters should be embarrassed as they now are.

Every person with an extensive correspondence will agree with us that the regulation requiring the prepayment of postage is a very serious annoyance, that ought not to exist. Sometimes persons forget to put stamps on their letters; sometimes, very often, in fact, the stamps will not stick; sometimes, especially in the country, it is impossible to obtain stamps when they are wanted; and a thousand and one instances might be cited to show how much trouble is occasioned every day in all parts of the country by this foolish and unnecessary regulation. Business letters containing money, or in relation to matters that require immediate attention, are detained every day, perhaps because the stamps fell off after they were thrown into the mail-box, and if they are ever heard of afterwards it is through the Dead-letter Office, which commits the absurdity of returning them to the writer instead of sending them according to the direction.

This is a matter that seriously calls for a reform, and it ought to receive the early attention of Congress. It would be in every way more satisfactory if the old-fashioned plan of charging double postage on letters not prepaid were to be again put into operation, although there does not appear to be any necessity for this. It is true that many persons would take advantage of a concession of this kind, and it would be an annoyance to many to be obliged to pay postage on letters that were of no possible interest; but there are objections to be urged against any scheme that could be adopted, and leaving the prepayment of postage optional would certainly be less unsatisfactory in a vast number of instances.

THE NEW THEATRE ON CHESNUT STREET.

THE Academy of Fine Arts has sold its lot on Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh, for a new theatre. This is about all that appears to be definitely known with regard to the new establishment. One rumor says that it is to be devoted to variety entertainments, and another that it will adhere to the strictly legitimate. The real intentions of the parties who have the matter in hand remain locked in their own hearts. The probabilities are, however, that they will endeavor to manage the affair in such a way as to secure the largest profits. On this subject the New York *Clipper* says:—

"There has been some talk of erecting a new theatre on Chesnut street, and capitalists are invited to take an interest in the speculation by coming forward and subscribing for stock; they are honestly notified that they must not expect any dividend for the first two years, as the institution will necessarily take that time to become firmly established. Unless there is some first-class business man to direct affairs, and a ready capital to commence operations with, we fear it will be *more* than two years before the institution will become firmly established. The location is a good one, and a first-class theatre, with a first-class company, ought to succeed there."

There is certainly room for another theatre in this city, and the Academy of Fine Arts' lot is as good a location as could probably be found. If the new theatre is a first-class one in every respect, elegant and comfortable in its auditorium, complete in its scenic appliances and stage machinery, with a good company, such as it is not impossible to obtain, and with a competent manager at its head, it ought to and probably will succeed. If it is badly managed it will most certainly fail. Under proper auspices, however, those who invest their money in it ought to be able to get a return before two years pass by. The immediate profits ought to be a secondary consideration, however, with the stockholders of such an institution; good theatres, and plenty of them, make the city attractive to strangers. They invite trade here, and because we have hitherto had so few places of amusement is one reason why many persons prefer to visit New York, rather than to come here for the purchase of goods, although our merchants might be able to offer better bargains. The dividends on the stock in a first-class place of public entertainment should be esteemed a secondary consideration. The enterprise which builds such esteblishments always gets its reward in time, but it is necessary to look beyond the present dollar for the sake of keeping an eye on the hundred or so that promise in the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4½

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 9 1

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 5) wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL UNITE in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3mw§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mw§

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grade of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp§ E. S. EARLEY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A MODERN HOUSE in Mount Holly, N. J. It has *all* the conveniences of a city residence. Address C. WILLS,
7 21 3t* Mount Holly, N. J.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 308 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Trenton, July 19, 1869. Treasurer.
7 21 11t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 23d inst.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 15 17 19 21 23 5t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OFFER THE GENTLEMEN

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS
OF CASSIMERE.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS
OF CHEVIOT.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS
OF FINE TWEED.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS
OF LINEN DUCK.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS.

The most becoming styles of all manner of thin goods, ready-made, in immense quantities, and at lower prices than anywhere else, or made to your measure, if you prefer it.

Perfect fit guaranteed to each gentleman.

Come and look at the Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 6mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

INSTRUCTION.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERience in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable.
Address Box 486, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 6t*

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
"HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law.
7 14 16t4p

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE WORLD.
THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Philadelphia, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Philadelphia, Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Philadelphia, Assistant Medical Director.

This Company issued in the first TEN MONTHS of its existence
5395 POLICIES,
INSURING
$15,142,800.

This Company affords to its Policy-Holders
PERFECT SECURITY
By its Cash paid-up Capital of One Million Dollars, and guarantees to the insured, by its
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
LARGE DIVIDENDS IN ARVANCE,
OR A REVERSIONARY DIVIDEND OF 100 PER CENT. BY ITS
RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
8 8 B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
IS CONTINUED IN THIS NUMBER
JUST ISSUED,
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
With a Full-Page Illustration.
CONTENTS.
I. "THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON." A Novel. Part II. By Anthony Trollope.
II. HEROES.
III. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
IV. AN ADVENTURE IN THE SNOW.
V. MANIFEST DESTINY.
VI. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: A Novel. P
VIII. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
VII. IS IT A GOSPEL OF PEACE? By General Fr
cis A. Walker.
VIII. WAIFS FROM MONTICELLO.
IX. PARLOR AND KITCHEN. By Mrs. Margaret
N. Sangster.
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NEW YORKISMS.

Chinese vs. Irish Labor.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1869.

It has long been a mooted question whether Chinese labor shall not replace that of Irish servant-girls in this country. The experiment is abut to be tried here in New York. The struggle between John Chinaman and Biddy O'Flaherty will be brief and bloodless, beautiful and bright. She has had a long run, and has at length run herself into the ground. Mr. Koopmasshoup, the celebrated Chinese coolie agent, is already looking around him, making up his mind as to what can be done relative to Celestial importation into this country. A writer in a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has predicted that ere many moons wane the help in our kitchens will be Mongolian. Almond-eyed cooks will manufacture our mutton broth, and copper-complexioned Ganymedes will take the places of the Celtic pages of to-day. San Francisco editorials aver that one Chinese male cook is better than a score of Irish feminine dittoes. New York is the city where the first experiment in this new kind of labor is to be made. By-and-by a Mongolian Francatelli will supersede the culinary ethics of Professor Blot; and the *Galaxy*, which is devoting a good deal of attention to kitchen literature, will come out with a series of articles on the edibility of rats. The coolies will be a desirable acquisition to the kitchen. True, housekeepers complain that they have had broken china enough there already, but when the coolie comes it will be the English that will be broken. Mr. Koopmanshoop, the coolie agent, does not intend confining his observations to the North. He will go South in due time, take note of things there, and, if he receives proper encouragement, will commence the importation of Chinese help on a big scale. Let the wearied housekeeper, then, whether she live in Philadelphia or New York, in Germantown or Hoboken, allow her eye to rest on this Mongolian rainbow of hope. Her life need no longer remain a scene of culinary terror. The Biddy epoch is well-nigh over. The hour is at hand when the intelligence-offices shall be crowded with cooks and chambermaids seeking situations and finding none; and three months from now I expect to see Bridget O'Flanigan offering her services at one dollar per week, and rejected at that.

Crowded Street Cars.

A plan has been suggested by which the discomfort, from which business men suffer so much, of riding to and from their places of business in crowded cars is to be done away with. The passenger cars which traverse the avenues, though they run at brief intervals, are so crowded morning and evening, that no one who does not occupy a seat from the time the car leaves the end or commencement of the route stands much chance of getting a seat. Directly a passenger car reaches the terminus of a route, it is boarded by a score or two of people, who do not even wait for those within it to "disembark." The car is full before it is ready to start, and so much the worse for those who get in after. Of course this is particularly the case at morning and evening, when it is only by the merest chance you obtain a seat when once the car has left its terminus. The sexes are put on a perfect equality in the rush that is made for seats. Men are bad enough in this respect in Philadelphia, but they are worse in New York. Few indeed are the occasions when a man rises and gives his seat to a woman. Be she old or young, rich or poor, fashionable or dowdy, refined or coarse, empty-handed or weighted with a bundle or a baby, it is, as a rule, all the same to him. He keeps his seat and ignores her presence. I don't believe that even Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton would, at morning or evening, be treated, in one of these avenue cars, with the common civility which, in almost all other circumstances, men show to women. It is one of the repulsive isms of the city, this barbarism of the city passenger railway cars. Every car is a jumbled, jostled mass of legs, arms, and bodies, squeezed together most heterogeneously. Comfort is out of the question; and it is in this plight that business men and women are forced to ride down town in the morning and up town at night, three hundred times a year. This state of things a certain person proposes to remedy. The name of that person is Fisk. He has been mentioned once or twice before in these letters. He is Fisk without the "e," and is a distant connection of Thompson with a p. Like "Mr. Toodles'" friend, it is very handy to have him in the house (particularly the opera house), because he is all the time suggesting nice little convenient things, and entering into nice little engagements which he breaks as readily as the commandments. His last idea, however, promises well. He wants to open a ferry line, running up and down the North and East rivers, stopping at any number of points intermediate between the termini, and charging only ten cents for the round trip. His plan is to kill two birds with one stone, and hit both business and pleasure. The new ferry is intended both to relieve business people from the discomfort of our crowded cars, and to provide them with a cheap daily jaunt. Steamers will leave the docks at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street, and at Fulton ferry, every hour. The idea, I say, is a good one; but will it ever be put into execution? I am afraid Mr. Fisk is laying down a perfect Nicolson pavement of good resolutions in a certain place. Like Signor Blitz, he manages to keep a dozen plates up at once—only now and then a solitary platter which has escaped his notice for the moment tumbles over, and goes to the demolition bow-wows. That's what's the matter.

Weddings in a Police Court.

The Fifth avenue churches are not the only places in which fashionable marriages occur. Jefferson Market Police Court is sometimes favored with an aristocratic wedding. Not very long ago the nuptials of a Bourbon prince was solemnized there, and on Monday another noble dove-tailing of blood and birth was consummated. The bridegroom was Count Leon Eugene de Saint Clair, third Baron d'Olney, of France, and the bride was Miss Louisa Fanny Abbitzer, of No. 52 Houston street. Houston street is not altogether so elegant and exclusive a locality as might be desired for the residence of a prospective princess; but in these days, when one reads (in New Orleans newspapers) of princesses in lager-beer saloons and German dukes officiating as *croupiers* in gambling-hells, one is not surprised to hear of a princess that is to be residing in a neighborhood that has heretofore been proletarean rather than palatial. However, the brave Leon Eugene and the fair Louisa Fanny (the former displaying much nervousness, and the latter much nerve) were taken into Justice Dodge's private room, and then made man and wife. Dodge is not partial to these wedding ceremonies. He is too stern to be paternal; does not supply well the place of the father who gives the bride away, and is an utter failure in the "bless-ye-be-happy" business. In fine, he regards tying the matrimonial knot as a bore, so in the case of Eugene and Fanny he adjusted the *noose* and dismissed the *noose-ance* as quickly as possible. What the profundity of the joke is in regard to the distinguished couple I am unable to fathom, unless the Eugene mentioned be the *prima donna* Eugene who sings falsetto so admirably at Bryant's Opera House. From the fact that Neil Bryant and Nelse Seymour (the latter remarkable for his femoral and tibial brevity) officiated as groomsmen, I imagine this to have been the case.

Henry Ward Beecher

has got off another joke which will henceforth be printed along with his "d——d hot" day—an expression that one of his relations and a member of his church solemnly avers to have heard him make use of. I have been told that in a recent sermon this champion "pilgrimist" of Plymouth Church, in making the exhortation to his audience, said, "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do; and when you are in Hell, you must do as the Heillites do!" Thousands of people will object to this expression; I don't. I think it is good, strong, terse, idiomatic of the speaker's genius. It is better than platitudinarianism, and platitudes are the most of what we get from the pulpit nowadays. H. W. B. knows that modern saints and sinners, alike, require good strong shocks. He is a sort of electrical physician of the soul, and cures by flashes of lightning.

ALI BABA.

Scrapings.

—Chicago boasts an educated hog.
—Burglaries are very numerous in Chicago.
—California excursions are the rage in Chicago.
—There were 215 deaths in St. Louis last week.
—An excursion steamer is running on Great Salt Lake.
—Bees are hiving on the flag-staff of the Hartford *Post*.
—The Miami canal with the water out is a terrible nuisance.
—The Detroit river navy held their first review on Friday.
—General Rosecrans' mother-in-law died in Mexico on the 17th ult.
—It is believed that there is a society of incendiaries in California.
—On Monday, at Washington city, the mercury indicated 101 degrees.
—The raising of the Cashmere goat is receiving great attention in California.
—Any one opening a first-class hotel in Omaha will receive a bonus of $50,000.
—St. Paul was recently the scene of a prize-fight between two boys of fourteen.
—The Chicago fire-engines are to be furnished with the new steam-heating apparatus.
—Two hundred and three cars of stock were sent from Buffalo to Albany on Friday.
—There were sixty-two applications made at Yale, Saturday, for the Freshman class.
—The first sheepshead of the season were caught at Point of Rocks (Mass.) last week.
—All articles are to be expressed to the Textile Fabric Exposition, Cincinnati, free of charge.
—A nine-year-older in Rome (N. Y.) has hung himself because he couldn't pick strawberries.
—The great river disaster cost the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Line Company $429 for inquests.
—A tobacconist in Chicago has a cigar eight feet long, thirty-three inches wide, and which weighs 100 pounds.
—A young man of Memphis wants the $100 offered for information of the whereabouts of the girl he eloped with.
—The laboring people of Toledo are to be the recipients of about 600 acres near the city from a citizen of the Maumee Valley.
—The Chinese immigrants smuggle opium in the soles of their shoes, the tops of their bamboo hats, and their umbrella handles.
—A Belfast man, who had not seen his son for eight years, and supposed him dead, discovered him in a circus troupe the other day.
—Greater progress was made on the Hoosac tunnel in June than in any previous month. The east heading was pushed 160 feet.
—A Washington picnicker tried to drown himself the other day because his sweetheart danced with some one else—he not knowing how.
—The *Star's* correspondent writes:—"Some of the fleetest racers in the country have already arrived and are training at the Saratoga Park. Among them are Plantagenet, who beat Abd-el-Kader and a field at the last meeting at Jerome Park; Lancaster, who beat James A. Connolly and Fanny Cheatham here last summer; the Banshee, Willy, and Mary More. It is also understood that Privateer, the celebrated four-mile horse, is to contend for some of the purses. James A. Connolly, the stout and fat horse, whose great victory over Pat Malloy and Plantagenet is so well remembered, will be here no more. He died last spring at Mobile, from the effects of a fall."

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Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Chesterfields, light weight.
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Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
A large assortment, selling rapidly, but replenished daily; new, fresh, and fashionable; superior to any ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

EXTENSIVELY USED.—The almost universal adoption of Speer's Standard Wine by the Medical Faculty, in preference to all other wines, is the best guarantee which the public can have of its purity and beneficial effects upon the human system. The "Standard Wine Bitters" is made of his pure wine as a base, with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, Snake Root, and such other Herbs and Roots as will give vigor and tone to the system. For sale by Druggists.

THE WORLD GROWS WISER.—The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when, for every dereliction of duty, it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and (literally) returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient, and antibilious properties as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they arose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated; and the debilitated, being aware of the fact, prefer the *building up* to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In summer, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the BITTERS should be taken as a protection against epidemic diseases.

HOT ENOUGH TO TRY A SAFE!

We'd write about fire-proof and burglar-proof safes,
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One hundred degrees in the shade rather chafes
The temper, if choleric or not.
Perhaps there is nothing will bear such a heat,
In perfectly placid repose,
Except the invincible Safes that we treat
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Marvin's Safes are conceded to stand any test,
Whether great conflagrations surround,
Or dark-dealing scoundrels that cities infest,
Try to *wedge* in where money is found.
Here wedges will fail, like the once potent drill,
That all the bold bank robbers ran on:
Here's no old-fashioned safe with a keyhole to fill
With powder, and fire like a cannon.
Can't burst open Safes sold by

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SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
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☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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MARRIED.

GREEN—COFFMAN.—On Thursday, June 15, 1869, by the Rev. Luther F. Albert, of Germantown, Mr. GEORGE W. GREEN to Miss EMMA COFFMAN, both of Cheltenham, Montgomery county.

MORTON—MARTIN.—On the evening of June 2, 1869, by the Rev. John F. Chaplain, Mr. ROBERT P. MORTON to Miss MARY C. MARTIN, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BYRNE.—On the 19th instant, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Michael A. Byrne, and the youngest daughter of Thomas and Jane Kane, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 441 Magnolia, below Noble street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

CALLIS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. EMMA M. CALLIS, wife of the late John W. Callis, and daughter of John and Sarah Yake.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 131 Queen street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DUNGAN.—At Norristown, on Monday morning, July 19, Mrs. ABIGAIL DUNGAN, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Harrison Harris, corner of Airy and De Kalb streets, Norristown. Interment at Laurel Hill. Carriages will meet the 1:30 train on its arrival at School Station.

EAGLETON.—On Monday, the 19th instant, CORA, wife of Samuel E. Eagleton, and daughter of the late Peter and Hettie E. Fremaye.

FULTON.—In Philadelphia, early this morning, EMILY, wife of C. C. FULTON, proprietor of the "Baltimore American."

Funeral from her late residence in Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon.

GOLDEN.—On the 19th instant, FRANKIE, son of Thomas and Annie Golden, aged 6 years 4 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the boys of St. Joachim's Parochial School, are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 442 Franklin street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to St. Joachim's for interment.

LANCASTER.—On Monday, the 19th instant, ANNIE M., wife of Thomas A. Lancaster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 923 Morgan street, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MYERS.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. LOUISA MYERS, relict of the late Jacob Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mary Norris, No. 1128 S. Front street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

PEDRICK.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Captain SILAS PEDRICK, aged 72 years.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3086 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock.

SHEARD.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, JOHN BROMLEY SHEARD, of Horsham, Montgomery county, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Marble Hall Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Fort Washington Station to meet the 7:45 A. M. train from Berks Street Station, N. P. R. R.

WILLITS.—At Atlantic City, N. J., July 19, JOHN N. WILLITS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1113 Girard avenue, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ HAMILTON LODGE, No. 274, A. Y. M. THE members are requested to meet TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 3086 WALNUT Street, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, SILAS PEDRICK.

By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM SMILEY, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

A welcome face, when gone, is sadly missed. They who, for many years back, were accustomed to encounter and greet, amid the busy throngs along our wharves, Capt. Silas Pedrick, have already heard with grief that he has departed on his last and long voyage. On Monday evening last he expired peacefully at his home in West Philadelphia—not so much from any particular disease as from the rapid gathering of advanced years and their attendant exhaustion. In the seventy-second year of his age, he had already topped threescore and ten. Like a barque left stranded on the ocean's sands, after years of battle with the deep, so he, too, yielding not tamely nor easily, at length was stranded on the sands of age. Our merchants all knew him, and everybody respected him; he was universally liked. Years ago, as captain of vessels sent out to India or China, he earned fame and inspired confidence as an efficient and successful commander. His voyages were uniformly profitable, and ships were so safe under his control that had not old age forced his relinquishment of the sea, he probably would have breathed his last upon his own deck. Settling finally on shore, he was tendered and accepted an appointment by the United States Courts as Surveyor of Damaged Goods and Vessels. The underwriters also elected him one of the agents of their board. These employments brought him into close and frequent association with our merchants, ship owners, and sea captains, and made manifest to them those qualities of his heart which won him that general friendship which ended not with his life, but which now cherishes his memory. Captain Pedrick leaves a widow, whose tears are mingled with those of sympathizing friends. J. G. U

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One-Price Clothing House,
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 5 6p

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Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc.
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Handsome Marseilles Quilts.
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Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
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Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings.
Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 3 swf

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LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 2 20 wfm

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

SPECIALTIES FOR WARM WEATHER.
One lot Black Ground Striped Hernanies.
Black Diamond Grenadines, in assortment.
Tamerines and Crepe Maretz, in bright colors, 25 and 31 cents.
French Organdies in Beautiful Designs.
Silk Grenadine Shawls in Black, White and Chene.
Fine French Lawns, in choice styles, from 25 to 37½ cents.
Plaid Muslins, Piques, Brilliants, etc.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES.
JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market. At H. DIXON'S,
7 14 2t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o
Spring and Summer Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21sw3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street below Chesnut. 2 5 rp

LIFE INSURANCE.
MASSACHUSETTS
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1851.
Dividends Declared and Paid Annually on the Contribution Plan.

HON. O. RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, Pennsylvania Director.
CHARLES M'LEAN KNOX, Manager.

POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED
IN THE
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
By failure to pay the premiums when due, but are continued in force by the NON-FORFEITURE LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS of April, 1861.

EXAMPLES:

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, AGE 35.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 2 years and 3 days.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 10 years and 56 days.
Ten Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 19 years and 24 days.

ORDINARY ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35, Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 3 years and 10 months.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 15 years.

TEN PAYMENT ENDOWMENT POLICY, AGE 35,
Payable at Death or to Insured at Age of 60.
One Annual Cash Payment will continue the policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 6 years.
Five Annual Cash Payments will continue the same policy in force, FOR ITS FULL AMOUNT, 26 years.

The following cases have occurred under the law at the Pennsylvania Agency of the Company:—
THOMAS SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, insured August 27, 1863, under Policy No. 7290, for $1000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium, and paying the cash part of his premium quarterly. He failed to pay the premium due February 27, 1867, and died April 27, 1867—two months after the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law.
ALSO,
A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,309, for $2000, giving a loan note for one-third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March 11, 1868, and died May 9, 1869—one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Pennsylvania office, June 19, 1869.
The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—
FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up form policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for $2,000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, recognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about $350.

For books of the Company, blank forms of application, and any other information desired, apply to

JOHN KNOX MARSHALL,
State Agent and Attorney for Pennsylvania,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and WALNUT Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner. In attendance at office daily, from 1 P. M. till 2 P. M.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868.
CAPITAL STOCK, NOTHING. PURELY MUTUAL.

Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	$814,161 59
Loan Notes (with interest accrued)	660,125 55
United States Bonds	280 410 00
State and City Securities	90,889 00
Loans secured by Collaterals	66,177 54
Railroad Stocks and Bonds	65,525 00
328 Shares Bank Stocks	53,410 00
Real Estate owned by the Company	97,000 00
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	154 279 39
Deferred Premiums (on interest)	132 818 39
Office Furniture	4,703 09
Interest accrued on investments	34,082 12
Cash on hand and in Banks	15,803 16
Total assets, December 31, 1868	2,469,355 74
Receipts:	
Amount of Cash Premiums received	556,988 45
Loan Notes	338,415 89
Interest on Investments and Rents	112,917 33
Disbursements:—	
Amount of Losses paid during the year, including $22,500 unpaid the previous year	129,900 00
Paid for surrendered and lapsed Policies	82,348 16
Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 1868	39,636 84
Commissions paid to Agents	71,653 73
Paid for Agency Expenses, Printing, Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Travelling Expenses	64,698 57
Paid for Reinsurance Premiums	535 48
Dividends unpaid in process of payment	183,420 35
Losses reported, but not due	69,000 00

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.
Be it remembered that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public, and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, 1868.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $2,469,355 74; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of the said company.
(SEAL)
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have affixed my official seal this fifth day of February, A. D. 1869.
7 19 mwf6t CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. } DUE LONG BRANCH AT { 12:19 P. M. 6:12 P. M.
Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch $3 00; Excursion Tickets 4 50
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " 1 25
Servants " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. BUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

CHAMPION SAFES
GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and Sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17 mwf8mrp
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS, WITH A SECRET HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. By E. A. Pollard. Issued by subscription by the National Publishing Company.

The title of this work excites expectations which are scarcely fulfilled in the perusal. Not only is Mr. Pollard's information far more limited than he would have us believe, but he is very evidently not the person to write such a work as it ought to be written. His position as a journalist in Richmond undoubtedly gave him opportunities for gaining information on various points that were not enjoyed by every one, but the important mysteries of the Jeff. Davis Government were apparently as carefully hidden from him as from other outsiders. As far as its revelations go, therefore, Mr. Pollard's work is of little value, and the value that it has is seriously diminished by the vindictive strain in which it is written, and by the well-known personal dislike of the author for the subject of his narrative. Throughout the work is breathed an intense admiration for the "lost cause," and an equally intense hatred for Jefferson Davis, upon whose shoulders is laid the whole blame for the failure of the Confederate arms. The apparent fairness of the introductory sketch of Davis only makes the vindictive bitterness of the latter portions more apparent; and yet, on examination, it will be found that the eulogistic tone adopted in the early part of the narrative is mainly when comparing Davis with his Northern compeers in Congress. Mr. Pollard's style is that of a fire-eating Southern journalist, and it is consequently distinguished by a good many big words and a good deal of swagger and bounce. The real value of the work is in the fact that it gives us a criticism of the Jeff. Davis Government from a Southern standpoint. It is a contribution to the history of the war yet to be written, and it is worth neither more nor less than the majority of the works that have been hitherto written on the subject of the great struggle.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN. By John Stuart Mill. Received from D. Ashmead.

Mr. Mill is one of the few writers on the subject of women's rights and wrongs who is worth perusing, or who has any ideas on the subject that commend themselves to impartial thinkers of either sex as worthy of consideration. There is no doubt that the women's rights movement is looked upon as a huge burlesque by the majority of women, even more than by men. The absurd and incoherent arguments and vituperations of most of its champions, their illogical and impractical ideas, and their aping of the worst of masculine manners, has not only brought their cause into ridicule, but it has lost them the support of many men who most warmly sympathize with the real disabilities under which women labor. It is certain that women are placed at a disadvantage in many particulars where they ought to be the equals of men: their wages are, as a rule, disgracefully low, and respectable work hard to obtain. In many, if not all of the United States, not to mention England and the rest of Europe, the laws with regard to women, and especially married women, holding property are not equitable, and ought to be reformed. It is certain, however, that the majority of women do not feel their subjection, they do not understand that they are enslaved; and so long as they are obtuse on this point, Anna Dickinson may declaim, Miss Susan Anthony may expostulate, and John Stuart Mill reason without producing any very great effect towards placing men and women on an equality in all the relations of life. The great fault of the work under consideration is that Mr. Mill has allowed himself too often to fall into the loose, vituperative style that is so common when discussing this subject. The work is worth reading, however, as an exposition of the rights of women by the ablest champion of the sex that has taken up arms for them.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Adventures of Philip" and "A Shabby Genteel Story," by W. M. Thackeray. These two stories, bound in one volume, complete the "Household Edition" of Thackeray's works as originally announced by Fields, Osgood & Co. Reading Thackeray is something like eating olives—an acquired taste with a great many persons; and if his popularity has not been as great as that of some of his contemporaries, it is likely to be more lasting. A complete and low-priced edition of his works has long been called for by his admirers, but the call has never been replied to until Fields, Osgood & Co. undertook the publication of this attractive edition, which they announce will now be extended to include all of Thackeray's known writings. "The Shabby Genteel Story" is an unfinished work of Thackeray's, and as several of its characters are introduced in "The Adventures of Philip," the publishers have judiciously prefixed it to that novel in the volume before us.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Norah Brady's Vow" and "Mona the Vestal," by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey. The first of these is an interesting story of Irish life and character of the present day, and the second is a successful attempt to give a view of the ancient Irish civilization at the time of the introduction of Christianity. The story is itself entertaining, and besides its value as a work of fiction, it is interesting as giving an illustration of the ancient Irish customs, religious and civil.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Hollands," by Virginia F. Townsend. Published by Loring, Boston. This interesting story originally appeared as a serial in *Arthur's Home Magazine*, where it excited much attention. Those who perused it while going through the pages of the magazine will doubtless be glad to possess it for a second reading in its completed form.

—E. H. Butler & Co. send us "An American Woman in Europe," by Mrs. S. R. Urbino. This is a lively journal of experiences during a sojourn of two years and a half in Germany, France, and Switzerland. Mrs. Urbino does not tell anything very new about European sights and scenes, but her journal is written in a pleasant vein, and it contains much every-day information that will be appreciated by the vast majority of travellers.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received a work on "Rhetoric," by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., President of the University of Michigan. This is a text-book for schools and colleges, which has resulted from the author's own experiences as a teacher. It is intended to give the student a perspicacious presentation of the theory of rhetoric, with illustrations and directions how to profit by it. The work appears to be well adapted for the purpose intended.

"Famous London Merchants," by H. R. Fox Bourne, is a series of sketches for boy readers of thirteen famous London merchants, from Richard Whittington to George Peabody.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street, we have received Nos. 31 and 32 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia;" which is brought down to the title "Bee."

—From Jenkins & Atkinson, Wilmington, Del., we have received a copy of the "Wilmington City Directory" for 1869–70.

THE PRINCE AND THE ACTRESS.

A Romantic Tale of Courtship.

Paris (July 1) Correspondence Court Journal.

The announcement of the approaching recognition by the Imperial family of Austria of the marriage of Duke Louis of Bavaria with the beautiful M'lle Mendel, the actress, of Augsbourg, has given a new aim to the theatrical ambition of the ladies of the Paris boards. The visit about to be made by the Empress Elizabeth to the beautiful castle of Lake Stahnberg, where the newly-married couple reside, has become the talk of every *foyer d'artisies* in Europe. They say in the *coulisses* here that her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it forgetful of all distinction of rank where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Mad'lle Mendel, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of a theatrical life, is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness beheld in no other country—golden hair in soft silky masses, without the smallest tinge of auburn—pure gold—unburnished; a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Bengal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature and almost impossible to produce by artificial means; lips of the deepest carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyebrows of the darkest brown, with eyes of the deepest blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Duke Louis, that from the moment he first beheld her at the Munich Theatre he vowed himself to the worship of this one idol. But Mad'lle Mendel was valiant in defense of her reputation, and aware of the responsibility incurred by the possession of great talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part of the Duke, well knowing that it was out of his power to contract any alliance of the kind, as much was expected of him by his family. At that time Mad'lle Mendel was in the habit of wearing a velvet collar with a clasp ornamented by a single pearl of great value, which had been presented to her by the King of Saxony, and in order to quell all hope of success in the bosom of her royal admirer, she declared to him one day that she had made a vow to bestow her heart and hand on him alone who could match this single pearl with as many others as would form the whole necklace. The declaration was made laughingly, for the fair creature knew well enough the Duke, living fully up to his income, which was but mediocre for his rank, could never accomplish this herculean task, and she laughed more merrily still when she beheld the disconsolate expression of his countenance at the announcement she had made. But soon afterwards she heard that the Duke has sold his horses and broken up his establishment—gone to live in the strictest retirement in a small cottage belonging to his brother's park.

That very night, when about to place the velvet band upon her neck, she found, to her great surprise, that a second pearl had been added to the clasp. She knew well enough whence it came, and smiled sadly at the loss of labor she felt sure that Duke Louis was incurring for love's sake. By degrees the velvet band became covered with pearls, all of them as fine as the one bestowed by the King of Saxony, until one evening great was the rumor in Augsburg. The fair Mendel had been robbed; while on the stage, divested of all ornament, in the prison scene as "Bettina von Armstedt," her dressing-room had been entered, and the velvet collar with its row of priceless pearls had disappeared from the toilet-table. The event was so terrible, her nerves so shaken, that in spite of the assurance of the Chief Police Magistrate, who happened to be in the theatre at the moment, that he was sure to find the thief in a very short time, for he had the clue already, poor Mad'lle Mendel was so overcome by grief that her memory failed her entirely, so that on returning to the stage not a word could she remember of her part! The audience waited for some time in astonishment at the silence maintained by the actress; the actress gazed at the audience in piteous embarrassment, until, by a sudden inspiration, and almost mechanically indeed, she remembered that she had the rehearsal copy of the play in the pocket of her apron. She drew it forth without hesitation, and began to read from it with the greatest self-possession imaginable. At first the audience knew not whether to laugh or be angry, but presently memory, pathos, forgetfulness of all but her art, had returned to Mad'lle Mendel, and in the utterance of one of the most impassioned sentiments of her speech she flung the rehearsal copy into the orchestra, and went on with her part without pause or hesitation. The applause of the audience was so tremendous that one of the witnesses to the scene has told us that the great monster chandelier in the centre of the roof swung to and fro with the vibration. But on her return to her dressing-room the excitement proved too much, and she fainted away. On coming back to consciousness it was to find Duke Louis at her feet, and the head commissaire standing by her side, bidding her take courage, for the pearls had been found. "Where are they?" exclaimed she. "Are you sure that none are missing? Have none been stolen?" Duke Louis then clasped round her neck the string of pearls, complete at last, no longer sewn on to the velvet band, but strung with symmetry and fastened with a diamond clasp. What more could be done by the devoted lover? He had spared neither pains nor sacrifice to attain his end, and Mad'lle Mendel consented to become his wife. The Empress of Austria appears to have been much moved by the story, and suggested the nomination of the bride elect to the title of Baroness de Wallersee, which thus equalized the rank of the *fiances*, and enabled them to marry without difficulty. They live the most retired life possible in their little chateau on Lake Stahnberg, where the Empress of Austria is about to visit them. They say that the Duchess Louis of Bavaria never puts off night or day the necklace of pearls, the clasp of which she has had riveted to her neck, and that in consequence of this peculiarity she is known all through the country round by the name of the Fairy Perlina, from the old German tale of the Magic Pearl.

The Mouths of the Mississippi.

INSPECTION OF THE BALIZE—DREDGING OF THE SANDBARS.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans recently sent a deputation to the Balize to see which one of the passes could best serve the uses of commerce. The following account of the affair is taken from the New Orleans *Times*:—

"The vexed question as to which of the passes into which the river separates at its mouth has the deepest water, is one about which the commercial public of this city has been for some time divided. Southwest Pass, as every one knows, is the channel that has been, for many years past, used by pilots and tow-boat companies, and for which their preference is still strongly shown. On the other hand, Pass-a-l'Outre, as being forty miles shorter for the main highway of commerce, and as affording still greater advantage in the way of easterly winds, was the one selected by the United States Government for improvement. To clear out this pass and deepen it from twelve to eighteen feet has been the work of the Essayonus for some months past, and the prosecution of this work it was contended had been successful. It was to verify these statements, and ascertain whether the water was really deepened or had been merely rendered so momentarily by wind and tide, or by difference of measurement, that the deputation was sent.

"To assist them in settling this question, Collector Casey on Wednesday tendered to these bodies and representatives of the press the use of the revenue cutter Wilderness, to examine into the matter themselves.

"The Wilderness, having cast off from the wharf at 9·30 o'clock on Thursday morning, glided down the river, stopping momentarily at quarantine and at the fort upon the western side.

"On arriving at the Southwest Pass soundings were taken.

"These soundings showed fourteen feet for their shoalest depth, two throws for fifteen, one for 15½, and so on. This much having been ascertained, and a glimpse of the waste of waters outside of the bar having been taken, Captain Freeman cast anchor.

"At 5½ o'clock next morning the soundings of the night previous were repeated, and proved to be substantially the same as when first taken. The shoalest water found was twelve feet, but this, as it was contended and shown, was not in the channel of the river. The soundings of the morning altogether were considered no test, as the Wildnerness hugged very closely the shore at the time they were made.

"The cutter now passed out six miles beyond land, until the muddy current appeared as a thin stratum upon the waters of the Gulf, until the deep green of the latter could be seen through the yellow stratum above.

"Steaming on in this way, the distant observatory was seen, which marked what was once Balize, and what was the most flourishing town that ever sprung up about the mouth of the river. Balize dated its settlement from the discovery of the mouth of the river by the Spaniards, and its first inhabitants doubtless dreamed that it was destined to become the great city of the Mississippi Valley. The houses were built on piles. The place was surrounded by a levee, with a street planted with trees, with an esplanade a mile long, and had its church, school-house, hotel, Salariel teacher and physician. The pilots were prosperous, and many of them owned slaves. The houses were well constructed, and the place, for its sea breezes and bathing, was no inconsiderable resort in summer. What caused its destruction was a change in the depth of Northeast Pass, which event occurred a little before the war. The entrance to the river commenced to grow more and more shoal with each year, until at the present time, as was ascertained a week ago by actual experiment, there is not a depth of eight feet.

"Commerce having no longer any use for Northeast Pass, and preferring the Southeast Pass, the pilots, of course, had to go where they could find employment. The town soon became completely abandoned. At the present time there is not a single one of its former inhabitants remaining. The hotel, two or three stories high, a large sail loft, and the observatory are left standing, but beyond this there is not a single vestige of the beautiful town that formerly existed there. Even the levees which surrounded the place have been washed away and have disappeared, and what was almost a city, as now seen, differs but little from the marsh upon which the buildings had been constructed.

"The first attempt to deepen the passes was made in 1838 by Captain Talcott, who then obtained an appropriation of $30,000 for this purpose, and whose failure at Northeast Pass resulted in the ruin to the Balize as above described. The plan then adopted was that of scooping up the mud at the bottom of the river until the dredge-boat was filled, and of then dumping the mud outside of the channel. It hardly need be said that this attempt proved an absolute failure. The contract was next taken hold of by Craig & Co., and by Stark & Co., who, with an appropriation of $300,000, agreed to secure a channel twenty feet deep and three hundred feet wide. This plan was to drive piling upon either side of what was destined to be the channel, and through the jetties thus made to force the current. They actually proceeded so far in this plan as to drive a mile of piles. The attempt was again abandoned, in consequence of the fact that the first storm loosened the piles, and they were floated away. This was in 1856. In 1858 the towboat company sub-contracted for the work, and succeeded so far as to make for a year a channel of a depth of nearly eighteen feet. This was the most successful attempt ever hitherto made. Their plan was to drag an immense barrow up and down the bar, and in this way, and with the use of a scraper, to loosen the clods or mud lumps. In 1867 the contract was taken hold of by Mr. Wiggins, who accomplished nothing, not even the drawing of $75,000. The Essayons was now built at the Atlantic Works, at Boston, at a cost of $223,000, under the appropriations of $75,000, $250,000, and since last September has been at work at the Pass a l'Outre bar.

"When the Essayons began work in February (for so many accidents occurred previously that nothing up to that month was accomplished), the crest of the bar was then fourteen feet below the water. The bar, which slopes down to a depth of eighteen feet below the water upon either side, extends a mile and a quarter in length; and, as the channel is to be two hundred and fifty feet wide, the amount of the work since accomplished may be readily arrived at when to these data it is added that on the 18th of June there was at the shoalest depth seventeen feet and eight inches of water.

"In March the Essayons broke a screw, and had to leave to go to the city to repair her screw. The bar was fifteen feet when she left; when she returned a month after, the depth had decreased a foot and a half. This fact shows that to keep the channel open the work must be constantly kept up."

The Learned Blacksmith.

The Learned Blacksmith and American philanthropist has for several years occupied the position of consul at Birmingham on a salary of $1500, out of which he has had to pay office rent and clerk's hire, leaving him about $500 for his own use. His removal must certainly have been made by mistake, and when the President comes to learn of his great charities, virtues, and services to the Union cause during the war with his able pen, we cannot doubt that he will hasten to reinstate him.—*N. Y. Post.*

—An itinerant, preaching on the "Depravity of the Age," said that the little children who could neither speak nor walk were running about the streets cursing and swearing.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND,
SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of

BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MANASSES McCLOSKEY, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that MARY McCLOSKEY, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, the 18th day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.
CHARLES EYRE, Attorney for widow,
7 14 ws4t* No. 217 S. THIRD Street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims present them to
JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator,
7 7w6t* No. 222 WALNUT Street.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 1

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 12 Below Third and Walnut streets.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 25 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. 2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS........SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURAN[CE] COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squ[are].
This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or dam[age] by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either perman[ently] or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Go[ods] and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, [is in]vested in the most careful manner, which enables the[m to] offer to the insured an undoubted security i[n] the ca[se of] loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Deverux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., Presid[ent].
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPA[NY] OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT St[reet], Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets........ 2,35[...]
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Presid[ent].
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE [COMPANY],
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOL[D]
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents
2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERR[ING].

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPH[IA].
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by Common Council of the City of Philadelphia Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, [the] annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the [Pay]ment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is he[reby] published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Counc[il].

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen[t of] Ground Rents and Mortgages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of [the] City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayo[r of] Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to [bor]row, at not less than par, on the credit of the [city,] from time to time, seven hundred thousand do[llars] for the payment of ground rents and mortgages [held] against the city, for which interest not to exceed [the] rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, [half] yearly, on the first days of January and July, at [the] office of the City Treasurer. The principal of [said] loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration [of] thirty years from the date of the same, and not [be]fore, without the consent of the holders thereof; [and] the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the [cer]tificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amo[unts] as the lenders may require, but not for any fracti[onal] part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, [in] amounts of five hundred or one thousand doll[ars;] and it shall be expressed in said certificates that [the] loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof [are] payable free from all taxes.
Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made [by] virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this o[rdi]nance, annually appropriated out of the income [of] the corporate estates, and from the sum raised [by] taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on [said] certificates, and the further sum of three-tenth[s of] one per centum on the par value of such certific[ates] so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of [said] income and taxes to a sinking fund, which f[und] and its accumulations are hereby especially pled[ged] for the redemption and payment of said cer[tifi]cates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council [be] authorized to publish in two daily newspapers [of] this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance [pre]sented to the Common Council on Thursday, J[une] 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a L[oan] for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgag[es."] And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Co[un]cils after the expiration of four weeks from [the] first day of said publication, shall present [to] this Council one of each of said newspapers [for] every day in which the same shall have b[een] made. 6 26

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITU[RE] ETC. ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.
Will be offered at public auction, in this city, [at] Judiciary Square Depot, E Street, between Fou[rth] and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th da[y of] August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hosp[ital] Furniture and Appliances, among which will [be] found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Tin Basins,	800 Delf Tea Pots,
3,000 Iron Bedsteads,	600 Salt-cellars,
3,000 Delf Bowls,	1,200 Razors and Str[ops,]
900 Leather Buckets,	1,500 Spittoons,
500 Wooden Buckets,	10,000 Tablespoons,
19,000 Tin Cups,	6,000 Teaspoons,
2,500 Delf Dishes, assorted,	50 Mess Chests,
15,000 Knives and Forks, each,	800 Rubber Cushion[s,]
2,500 Litters,	5,000 yards Gutta-per[cha] Cloth,
300 Delf Pitchers,	2,000 Gutta-percha B[ed] covers,
4,000 Delf Plates,	

And a large variety of other articles, embrac[ing] Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanter[ns,] Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, B[ed]side-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coff[ee] mills, Tin Tumblers, etc. etc.
With a small exception, the above articles are n[ew.] Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon [ap]plication.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds only; 25 [per] cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all p[ur]chases to be removed within five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colo[nel] U. S. A. 7 20

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITA[S]
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FO[R] CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Cla[ssi]fication of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, Brit[ish] and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE [by] the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD
A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CUR[E] OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatme[nt] of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.
"There is no member of society by whom this book w[ill] not be found useful, whether such person holds the re[la]tion of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Ti[mes] and Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address t[he] Author,
DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the Ne[w] York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, an[d] Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause o[f] Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounte[d] For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be fo[r]warded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNU[T] Streets, Philadelphia. 2 35

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AN[D] largest assortment of the latest styles of Boot[s,] Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be ha[d] at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general as[]sortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
6 25 lm No. 730 MARKET Street—73[0].

REALITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.

The Adventures of a Sioux Girl—An Old Pioneer's Story.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer* tells a story of Indian life on the northwestern frontier, which is better than the sensational dribblings of the imitators of Cooper who now fill the weeklies with their lucubrations. This narrative of facts says:—

"Previous to the removal of the Sioux Indians from the country ceded by them to the United States, west of the Mississippi, and counterifing on both sides of the Minnesota river, in the year 1852, a murder was committed by a young girl of that tribe, at a village on what was known as Lee Prairie, lying between Shakopee and Belle Plaine. The girl was an orphan, and had been adopted by a family there, but having no near relative residing near to protect her, was subject to the most cruel treatment from the family; and, at the period spoken of more particularly, as the only one who had ever shown her any kindness (the wife of the old man) had died recently, a grown-up daughter now made her a perfect slave, making her perform the hard work and drudgery of the wigwam; and when, from sheer fatigue, she was unable to perform the tasks allotted to her, would strike her senseless, and otherwise abuse her. At the time spoken of, she had accompanied her task mistress to procure fuel, and for some minor fault was, as usual, struck with a club in the hands of her tormentor. In a moment of rage she shot her through the heart.

"Happan, on seeing what she had done, immediately fled directly across the country, and reached Red Wing's village, at the head of Lake Pepin, where the thriving town of that name now stands, having some distant relatives at that place. But they, not wishing to get themselves into trouble, and not being powerful enough to protect her, she was barely tolerated; and the old man, father of the murdered girl, hearing of our heroine's whereabouts, at once solicited and obtained the assistance of 'Thief,' a famous brave of his band, to go with him for the purpose of claiming and bringing her back.

"'Thief' pledged his word that her life should be safe, but that she must return, he claiming the right to her services, to perform the duties performed by her who was now no more. 'But remember,' said 'Thief,' 'for your sakes and at your request her life shall be spared, and the spirit of the dead will be appeased by knowing that this has been done at the request of those who have always been our friends, and still will, I know, assist us in future; for I fear that the clouds are thickening over our people, and that we must soon leave this our home. The graves of our fathers mark, by their numbers, where we have been for many winters, but our places will soon be filled by the stranger; and when we reach our new homes I hope it may be well; but the cloud is too thick and black to penetrate beyond.' Knowing well that his pledge was inviolable, they were suffered to depart.

"After a while, the old man, thinking his wigwam was too desolate without a wife to grace it, proposed to our heroine the honor of becoming the happy one, which was refused with disgust. His solicitations became so earnest, that at last the option was given to accept the honor intended her or death. 'Thief,' seeing nothing but ingratitude, as he viewed it, in her refusal, after her life had been spared, which had been forfeited, refused to interfere in this matter, and she was thus left to her fate. But, having been brought up to rely on her own resources, very often having been obliged to seek, in the pursuits of the other sex, the means of satisfying hunger—she had become an adept in the use of firearms, which will account for the gun in her possession—the cause of her now again being obliged to flee for her life, which she had decided to do rather than be obliged to become the wife of one she loathed.

"After her resolution to flee was taken, her first preparatory step was to change her costume to that worn by men.

"It being the winter season, Happan reached 'Good Rood's' village on the ice, some nine miles above Fort Snelling. She was received with true hospitality, and, after partaking of food, she told them she was from Lac qui Parle, and belonged to the Wah-peton band of Sioux, stating that this was the first time she had been so far from home.

"One day, having joined a party who went to the Minnesota river to fish, 'Happan' suddenly beheld the avenger at her side. But seeing that she was not recognized, and entering into conversation with him, he inquired if she had seen a runaway girl, the murderer of his daughter, whom he had once forgiven, but she had again deserted his wigwam, and now was determined to find her, and as she had not listened to his good counsels, she must perish, to appease the now wandering spirit of his dead daughter.

"She appeared to listen attentively to what was not new to her, and even encouraged him to prosecute his search, expressing indignation at such ingratitude, being of course very particular to use phrases in her conversation never used in speaking by a woman.

"Early next morning, without exciting any comment, she left, deeming it unsafe to remain any longer near her old home. The next point she made was Mendota, going to the house of a gentlemen there, telling, as before, that she was from Lac qui Parle. The gentleman referred to has often spoken of the industry evinced by her in performing outdoor labor. She carried out the plan of her disguise admirably, never refusing to do anything required.

"One night one of the Indian women having business in her room, when she was asleep, became satisfied that she was not what she appeared to be, and next morning, with her natural quick perception, finding her disguise had been discovered, she suddenly disappeared.

"While a party of Winnebago Indians from Long Prairie, on the Upper Mississippi river, were on a visit, or on business with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Paul, then a small village, one morning a Sioux, the famous Paul, or Maggah-koo-tay-mannee, who worked so faithfully in 1862, during the terrible Indian massacre, and assisted in saving so many white women and children captives, appeared in the village.

"He told me of a girl who had committed a murder, etc., relating all the incidents that I have here attempted to relate; adding, that when she had left Mendota, the idea at once seized her that, as she would now soon be known, made it a necessity of trying some other disguise.

"The Winnebagoes being down gave her the cue, and she applied the Winnebago paint, and had passed two days at 'Crow's Village' without detection, not speaking a word, and, of course, she understanding what was said—none suspecting that the Winnebago youth was no other than the principal actor in the incidents they were relating. She learning that her tormentor had followed her to Mendota, and from what he there learned became satisfied she was the one he was seeking, and was then in the village prosecuting his search. Feeling insecure, in spite of the Winnebago paint, she had taken the precaution of making a comrade of Paul, as he was a man of acknowledged nerve. She knew he would protect her at any cost. But nevertheless, intending to go with the Winnebagoes to their home, she had made use of Paul as a protector, under the ostensible purpose of seeking for the man who had promised the flour to him.

"Little Crow, having been over to see his Winnebago friends leave, found her with them, but now in the dress of her own sex, intending to seek protection from another tribe, which she could not get at home.

"Several years after I saw her at Redwood. Her tormentor was dead, and she had returned to end her days among the people of her own tribe. That natural feeling of longing for our native country and its people never dies in the human heart, and man will seek to return from exile at any risk."

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.

Cost of Its Manufacture.

From the San Francisco Alta, June 30.

All countries in which the grape is grown extensively produce brandy as a matter of course. The brandy of France goes to all parts of the world, and supplies a considerable portion of its revenue. There are 20,000,000 vines in California, and according to the report of the State Surveyor-General, the quantity of brandy made in 1867—the last year for which the returns have been published—was 160,000, including 77,000 gallons in Los Angeles, 14,000 in Solamo, 12,000 in Napa, 9000 in Santa Clara, 7000 in Eldorado, 4000 each in Sonora, Sutter, and Placer, and smaller amounts in other counties.

Last year there was a considerable increase in some of the counties, for Napa alone made 40,000 gallons in two establishments, both of which have been erected since 1867. It may be observed, incidentally, that the calendar year is not a convenient period for reporting brandy production, because it begins in the midst of the busy season. The distillation commences in October and seldom continues till April. If the Surveyor-General will instruct the county assessors to collect the brandy statistics for the fiscal year preceding the date of their reports, the figures will be later and more valuable than if gathered for the calendar year.

Brandy making is especially convenient in California, where the wines lack uniformity, the wine growers lack experience, casks are dear, interest high, and most of the grapes have an unusually large proportion of sugar and a small share of acid. Our wines generally are too strong for table use; but they contain so much the more spirit. The Mission grapes lack the tartness of the Rhine and Bordeaux vineyards, and the wine palls on the palate. Many of our vineyards are planted in situations which produce large crops, but not the most delicate flavors. For all these evils the still furnishes a remedy.

Brandy of proof strength contains 50 per centum of alcohol; our wine contains from 10 to 15 per centum of alcohol; from three and a half to five gallons of wine are consumed in making a gallon of brandy; from 12 to 16 pounds of grapes yield a gallon of wine, and therefore from 42 to 80 pounds of grapes go to a gallon of brandy. Mission grapes in the principal districts vary from one to two cents per pound. The brandy makers have, we believe, not paid more that 1½ cent per pound; and they expect to make a gallon from 60 pounds, so that the raw material does not cost more than 90 cents.

There is a tax of 50 cents on every gallon when made; of $20 per day on the still when running; 10 cents on every gallon of proof strength when sold, with a proportionate increase for strength above proof; a license of $50 a year on a small still that makes 150 barrels a year (and if it makes more, then the tax is proportionately higher); inspector's fees, that vary from 2 to 5 cents per gallon; a stamp of 2 cents per gallon; a tax of 25 cents for every new package into which liquor is put, and a license of $200 a year for rectifying. We believe that this is the entire list in all its main points, though many of its disgraceful and vexatious details are omitted.

Lordly Honor.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in the course of a severe though just article on recent abuses in the English House of Lords, says:—

"Is there any society in the world except in the English House of Peers in which a man judicially proved to be a a thief and a forger could take his seat unquestioned? Yet in the ordinary course of nature, we may expect at some not very distant period to see this happen if matters are allowed to remain as they are. Is it possible to imagine a more monstrous insult to public decency and to the administration of justice than the spectacle which would be afforded by a man who, having been convicted by his brother's oath of forging that brother's acceptances, should stand up in his place in the House of Lords, and, laying his hand upon his breast, declare, as an hereditary judge, that some one else was guilty, 'upon his honor?' Surely it is high time to take measures which would render such a scandal impossible. It is only by one degree less infamous that foolish and vulgar spendthrifts should be allowed to legislate and to degrade by retaining the titles of which they have shown themselves unworthy.

"The maxim '*noblesse oblige*' commonly is, and it always ought to be, true. Every one of the learned professions has its own special code of rules, and its special courts for enforcing them. An immoral clergyman, a barrister, an attorney, or a physican who transgresses the rules of his profession, a soldier or sailor who acts in a manner unbecoming of an officer and a gentleman, is liable to summary and effectual vengeance; and there can be no doubt that some such jurisdiction as is exercised by the bishops, the benchers, the Law Society, the College of Physicians, and courts, martial ought to be instituted in every case in which a particular class of men are invested with special functions, and required to come up to a special standard of honor. The House of Commons exercises such a jurisdiction over its members, for it can, if necessary, expel them: besides which, as they have from time to time to be re-elected, the very constitution of the house subjects them to a discipline far stricter than any which its exceptional jurisdiction over its members can impose. The freedom of peers from all responsibility for their general conduct to the house of which they are members is thus an anomalous exception to the rules which govern all other societies, which it is very difficult to justify, and which it is not impossible may be taken into serious consideration by a body which has already shown itself ready to make such a fundamental alteration in its constitution as is involved in the establishment of life peerages."

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2} Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. OGDEMAN, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

4 10} WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,

1 1 General Superintendent

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS, SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, DECORATED CHINA CHAMBER SETS, VELOCIPEDES, SECOND HAND FURNITURE, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior new and second-hand household furniture, comprising seven suits of parlor and library furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair cloth; 11 suits of walnut chamber furniture, of various styles, finished in oil, walnut and oak dining-room furniture, rosewood piano forte, by Meyer, mantel and pier glasses, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets. China, glass, and plated ware, refrigerators, velocipedes, paintings and engravings, etc.

The furniture is now arranged for examination, with catalogues. 7 21 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth st.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

July 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining room furniture, cottage chamber suits, mirrors, bookcases, extension tables, hat-stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glassware, office furniture, two fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring; refrigerators, sewing machines, show cases, stoves, carpets, matting, etc. etc.

Also, compound microscope, with six objective glasses.

Also, compound magnetic machine. 7 20 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

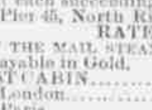
BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 8]

SHIPPING.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 27, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 11 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

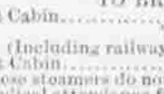
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 22, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17, below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.............$140 | Second Cabin.............$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.............$145 | Second Cabin.............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

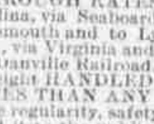
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 28 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

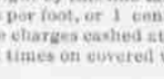
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28} Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

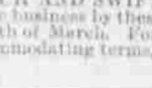
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

3 31 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 21 No. 132 South Wharves.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Roster of the Dictator and Juniata—The New Wittram Anchor.

The monitor Dictator, which went into commission yesterday, as stated in THE TELEGRAPH, is officered as follows:—
Captain E. R. Calhoun, commanding.
Lieutenant-Commanders—F. M. Bunce, Charles E. Clarke.
Lieutenants—De Witt C. Kells, Thomas Perry, Henry W. Gwinner.
Surgeon—John S. Kitchen.
Paymaster—F. H. Hinman.
Chief Engineer—George R. Johnson.
Assistant Surgeons—M. B. Ruth, E. C. Dunsing.
First Assistant Engineers—E. Olsen, L. J. Allen, J. B. Carpenter.
Second Assistant Engineers—W. A. Windsor, A. B. Bates, O. B. Mills, B. F. Wood, George W. Stivers.
Third Assistant Engineer—George C. Neilson.
Ensigns—Edward W. Hearicks, Wm. S. McGonigle, William Little.

The Juniata went into commission on Monday. She is expected to sail for the Mediterranean in a short time. Her officers are:—
Commander Stephen B. Luce, commanding.
Lieutenant-Commanders—Theodore F. Kane, Geo. M. Bache, James D. Graham, Henry L. Johnson, and Morton W. Sanders.
Surgeon—Thomas J. Turner.
Assistant Surgeon—J. M. Scott.
Paymaster—George R. Martin.
Chief Engineer—Thomas J. Jones.
Master—Henry Whelen.
Brevet Captain of Marines—F. H. Corrie.
Midshipmen—Charles E. Calahan, H. N. M. Richards, C. H. Ruschenberger, Wm. P. Day, Henry J. Stockton, Charles Seymour, and Thomas Phelps.
First Assistant Engineer—George W. Magee.
Acting Boatswain—Ed. Bonsall.
Gunner—George L. Albro.
Carpenter—Aug. O. Goodsol.
Sailmaker—George H. Thomas.

The Juniata will be the first vessel to put to sea with an anchor of the pattern recently invented by Mr. Frederick Wittram, of San Francisco. The new anchor is certainly a marvel of ingenuity, and the severe tests to which it has thus far been subjected at San Francisco, New York, and Washington, as well as the promptness with which it brought the Juniata to a stand-still when she moved out into the stream on Monday, would seem to indicate that it is as efficient as it is ingenious. Admirals Farragut, Porter, Dahlgren, Godon, and Poor, as well as other prominent naval officers, who have examined the model, or witnessed the tests of its strength and efficiency, have so unqualifiedly endorsed it, that the Navy Department has commenced its manufacture, under the supervision of the inventor, at the Washington Navy Yard. The first one of large dimensions made weighed about one thousand pounds, and has been used principally for experimental purposes. The one carried by the Juniata, which weighs 3500 pounds, was the second, and as soon as the machinery which is required is relieved of other pressing work, a third, weighing 5000, will be undertaken. Heretofore all the vessels of war of the United States have been provided with the ordinary style of anchor, the only invention that seemed to possess any substantial advantage over it being an English patent, and used in the navy of Great Britain. The radical defects of the old anchor are its liability to drag after the vessel, without either fluke entering the ground; to become fouled, by the cable being twisted around the projecting fluke; to damage the vessel, by the bottom of the latter striking against this projecting fluke; and to lose one of the flukes, and thereby rendered practically worthless, through imperfect welding to the shank. To prevent such mishaps as that last named, the United States Government has long manufactured its own anchors, at an expense equal to three or four times the cost of anchors in the open market. The fluke of the English patent anchor works on a pivot, instead of being welded to the shank, and when one end of the fluke is immersed in the mud, the other is thrown forward against the shank, thereby preventing it from becoming fouled, but still projecting almost as much as the upper fluke of the ordinary anchor, and endangering the bottom of the vessel. In the Wittram anchor all these defects are apparently successfully remedied. The anchor is made in two different fashions. The one carried by the Juniata has two double flukes, one attached to the lower end of the shank, and the other about midway, the divisions of each fluke being on the opposite sides of the shank, and fastened to it by projecting shoulders through which runs a stout bolt. The two flukes are also at right angles to each other, so that when the anchor falls upon the ground, one of them is sure to move by its own weight downwards and be thrust into the ground by the motion of the vessel; and in case both flukes do not at once take hold, their weight is so great that the shank will soon be balanced and both immersed in the mud. The cumbersome stock is entirely dispensed with, and when the anchor is not in use the flukes are thrown in a line with the shank, rendering the whole affair no more cumbersome than a mere bar of iron. In transporting them the flukes can be removed, and when one of the flukes is lost by accident of any kind, it can be as readily replaced on shipboard as on land. The invention has received the endorsement of the New York Board of Underwriters, as well as of the Navy Department, and if experience should show that its merits have not been overestimated, it will soon supplant the old style of anchor throughout the world.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTESTS.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, the city and county contested election cases again drew another breath of their lingering lives. The respondents still had more testimony to adduce, and adduced it. The examination was continued in the Grand Jury room of the New Court House, and Messrs. Messick and Batturs, the examiners, were in their sweltering seats, hard at work in their shirt sleeves. The announcement made at the last sitting that the following—this one—would conclude the case of the respondents, had the effect of drawing to the room a rather numerous squad of the interested, eager to behold the dying throes of an agony which had extended over many months. A number of them, however, in the warm and close atmosphere of the place, grew sleepy, and nodded somnolent assents to the words of the witnesses. These latter were as follows:—John McElroy, No. 3514 Norris street; Michael Filon, No. 766 South Ninth street; James Devitt, Frank F. Brightley, Charles P. Fisher, recalled, and William B. Trites, William H. Connell, James Kennedy, Ansurien Bland, David Johnston, William Marshall, Joseph Alexander, John B. Nelson, James Martin, Samuel McConnell, Robert Young, William G. Russell, and Charles C. Cook.

Mr. Sellers, for the respondents, then stated that their case was closed.

Examination adjourned until Monday next at 12 M., at which time rebutting testimony on the part of the contestants will be offered.

SWINDLERS IN CUSTODY.—Yesterday James Hargraves and Robert McGuigan were arrested at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets by Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, assisted by Park Officers Nos. 11 and 18, for swindling, and peddling without a license. It appears that they were going about Fairmount Park yesterday selling rings, which they alleged were brought from Liverpool, cost £2 each, and were of 18-karat gold. A countryman bought two of the rings for seven dollars and on showing them to a friend was informed that they were not worth more than five cents each. The police were notified, and the accused were arrested just as they were sharing the money obtained by the sales of the bogus jewelry. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, were fined $50 each for selling without a license, and held in $500 bail each to answer the charge of swindling.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—This morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, a committee consisting of Senator Buckalew, Mr. Lewis C. Cassiday of this city, and Mr. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, met at the Merchant's Hotel, and drew up a formal letter of notification to the Hon. Asa Packer and Mr. Cyrus L. Pershing, of their nomination as candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge of this Commonwealth, by the Democratic Convention lately held at Harrisburg. It will be presented some time during the day. This evening Judge Packer will be tendered the honor of a serenade at the Merchants' Hotel by the Democracy of the city.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night Mrs. Pauline Helborne attempted suicide by drowning at Willow street wharf. She was rescued by Special Officer Johnson, who took her to the Delaware Harbor Police Station. Pauline refused at first to give her name, but subsequently did so, and stated that she resided at Coates and Marshall streets. The woman is somewhat deranged in mind. She was given into the custody of some relatives.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—A man named William Stroup has been held to bail in the sum of $1000 by Alderman Sinex, upon the charge of assault and battery on George Shaffer, at Otis and Coral streets, yesterday. The defendant is alleged to have committed the assault without any provocation whatever.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Mayor this morning announced the following police appointments:—
First District, B. J. Mullen.
Second District, John Murphy.
Fifth District, George W. Gampher.
Tenth District, Patrick Carrigan and John Woods.
Twelfth District, Michael Ewling.
Reserve, Thomas Roach and James J. Mullen.

DROWNED.—This morning Frederick Hoffman, aged 43 years, was drowned in the Delaware, at Bridesburg. Deceased resided at No. 8 Dutch row.

CAVED IN.—The culvert at Seventeenth and Race streets caved in this morning. The heavy rain storm is supposed to have done the mischief.

LARCENY OF WEARING APPAREL.—Alderman Williams has committed a woman named Ann Bishop upon the charge of larceny. She boarded with a Mrs. Smith at Third and New streets, and yesterday she left the premises, taking with her a quantity of property belonging to her employer. When arrested, pawn-tickets calling for the stolen goods were found in Ann's possession. She was sent to prison, as above stated.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., the philanthropist, whose benefactions are unlimited by millions, arrived in this city yesterday, and is now being entertained at the residence of Charles Macalester, Esq., No. 1016 Spruce street. It will be remembered that Mr. Macalester is one of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

ACCIDENT.—A horse, attached to a wagon containing Mr. Thomas W. Price and daughter, took fright at Green street and Pennsylvania avenue last evening, and ran off. The vehicle was brought in contact with a lamp-post, and the occupants were severely injured.

DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a dead infant, on board the schooner Ida, at Pine street wharf, Schuylkill.

INFANT FOUND.—This morning a dead infant was found on a lot at Allegheny avenue and Belgrade street. The Coroner was notified.

FRANCE.

The Electoral Disturbances in Paris—An Exciting Scene in the Assembly.

A correspondent in Paris writes:—

Although the Government is postponing as long as possible the definitive organization of the Chamber, by pressing on the consideration of the contested elections—a course never pursued in any other Parliamentary assembly—the tempests which it seeks to avert by this course give evidence of their accumulating violence by occasional thunder-gusts from the benches of the Opposition. In connection with the report on the electoral operations of the Third Circumscription of the Loire Inferieure yesterday a scene of this sort took place which, as it has reference to the recent electoral disturbances in the capital, is worth narrating. The veteran Republican Raspail had been making one of his prosy harangues about the interference of the priests and the public functionaries in the elections throughout the country, and after recommending that the stipends and allowances of clergymen and officials thus acting should be stopped, as a means of preventing the repetition of such offenses, he went on to say that it would be but just to treat in the same manner the Prefect of Police, "who had ordered the infernal orgie of *casse tetes*, which during the electoral period had covered the streets of the capital with dead and wounded." It would be impossible to give you any adequate description of the scene of clamor and indignation to which this allusion gave rise among the members of the majority.

The President, M. Alfred le Roux, rose and said that he could not allow facts to be travestied in this manner. Every one knew that the attitude of the police had been admirable for its moderation. (Applause on the right, denials on the left.)

M. Eugene Pelletan—I protest against the acts of the police. (Murmurs.) We shall put interpellations on the subject, for the police (I do not hesitate to say it) acted in the most barbarous manner. (Numerous and energetic exclamations in the negative.)

President—And I, on the contrary, maintain that it was admirable for its moderation. (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," on the right.) All France remarked it. (Continued applause from the Ministerial members.)

M. Eugene-Pelletan—That is a question to be examined—(cries of "We will examine it when you wish it," from the right)—and you will have a terrible account to render. (Fresh murmurs.)

M. Garnier Pages—After the verification of powers we shall discuss this question.

The Minister of the Interior, M. de Forcade—It is not my intention to reply at present to the theoretical portions of the speech which you have just heard; but, on the part of Government, I feel it necessary to protest energetically against the language which has just been uttered, and which appreciates so unjustly the conduct of the Prefect of Police. I affirm, and I have a right to say it, for it is not merely the opinion of France, but of other countries —(Interruption from left.) Yes! it is not merely the opinion of France, but of foreigners——

M. Eugene Pelletan—Paris was indignant at it.

President—Yes, Paris was indignant, but not in the sense which you attribute to it. (Applause on the right.)

Minister of the Interior—I affirm that in the troubles which followed the Paris elections, and the origin and causes of which we will discuss when the proper moment arrives——

M. Eugene Pelletan—And the barbarous manner of the repression?

The Minister—The repression was characterized by the most admirable moderation. (Loud denials from the left; applause from the other benches.) The moderation was such that the population of the capital itself hastened to the aid of the *sergens de ville* and the *Garde de Paris*. The population applauded them. (Cries of "Bravo!" and applause on a great number of benches; murmurs from the left.) Yes, they cheered the regiments of cavalry on their arrival on the boulevards, and they also welcomed with the warmest acclamations the Emperor and the Empress on the day in which their Majesties brought to this troubled population security with their presence, and restored calmness to their minds by a noble example of courage and confidence. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

M. Raspail—Gentlemen—(Fresh murmurs and interruption.)

President—M. Raspail, I cannot permit you to continue. All that is before the Chamber at present is the verification of powers. It was only through indulgence that you were allowed to speak, and you have been replied to. You want to speak again, but it is impossible to continue longer an incident of this kind. I ask the Chamber to return to the subject under consideration, and I put to the vote the conclusions of the report.

M. Garnier-Pages—All proper reserves being made.

M. Rouher—Yes, yes; all reserves being made. You may rest assured of that. Depend upon it the truth will be told you. Put your interpellation and we will reply to it.

M. Pelletan—We will throw light on the facts.

The President—As you want light, allow it to manifest itself at a proper time.

The Chamber then passed to the consideration of the conclusions of the report, and the incident terminated.

TEXAS.

Excitement Caused by Bodies of Desperadoes.

A correspondent of *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* writes from De Witt county, Texas:—"Again is this and the adjoining counties thrown into a wild state of excitement by the appearance in day time and the sound at night of large bodies of armed men riding to and fro. At last that point, beyond which it is said forbearance ceases to be a virtue, has been reached, and our oldest and best citizens have drawn the sword and thrown the scabbard away, and say they will not desist until our country is purged of the thieves and desperadoes who have been so long preying upon their stock. The real wealth of our Western country has become common property, regularly organized gangs of horse thieves were quarantined upon us; one-half the beeves raised upon our prairies were stolen. In vain have our citizens appealed to the law, swift witnesses were always at hand to prove an alibi or swear them clear. Gradually have things been drawing to a focus. Simultaneously almost have the people risen in the surrounding counties, and a day of reckoning has come. Horrible as this state of affairs is, there was no alternative, and the war of extermination has commenced, and, from the cool, determined character of the leaders, I imagine will not cease until these pests of society have been rooted out. On the 2d instant two noted characters, Jim Bell and Bill Morrel, were shot on the Coletto, in the lower part of Dewitt county. Many rumors are afloat of others in different directions being killed, but owing to the dread existing men, say but little."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$3000 Alle Co 5s.... 74½	100 sh Read....b60. 47
$1000 Leh gold l.b5. 96	200 do...rg&i.ls. 46⅝
88 sh Leh Nav..b5. 36	100 do..s30wn. 46⅝
5 sh West Bk..... 76	100 do.....b10. 46⅝
12 sh Leh Val R.ls. 56½	5 do..d b.2d. 46½
100 sh Penna R.... 56¼	100 sh Ph & E...b60. 30¾
SECOND	BOARD.
$2000 Leh gold l.... 95⅞	$700 Leh 6s, '84..... 84
$2000 do .reg&i: 95⅞	$925 Pa 5s, 1870.... 99
$9000 do....ls.b5. 96	$2000 C & A 6s,'83... 89
$5000 do......ls. 96	25 sh Penna R.... 56⅛
$500 do......... 96½	35 do......ls. 56⅛
$2000 City 6s, New..100⅝	14 do......ls. 56⅛
$100 do.........100⅝	600 sh N Y & M.ls b60 4·81
$500 do......c..100⅝	100 sh Reading......46·56

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Our Government and the Fenians in English Prisons.

HARRISBURG

To-day's Proceedings of the Convention of State Superintendents of Schools—Governor Geary's Address.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colonel Warren and the Fenian Prisoners in England.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Colonel Warren, the released Fenian prisoner, has been engaged all day in visiting the members of the Cabinet, endeavoring to have them promise to do something towards effecting the release of the prisoners as soon as the President returns. Secretary Boutwell received the Colonel very cordially, and assured him he would do all in his power to help him before the Cabinet. This, coming from Mr. Boutwell, the man at the wheel, means business, and that something will really be done.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The State School Superintendents' Convention—This Morning's Session—The Questions Under Discussion—How the Interests of the Schools Can best be Promoted—Governor Geary's Welcome Address.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—This morning the question of examinations was continued.

Mr. Lindsey, of Warren, introduced a resolution that, in the opinion of this convention, the law appertaining to certificates should be such as not to allow a professional certificate to be granted to a person who has not had a provisional certificate for a term of three years at least, and that no person shall receive a permanent certificate who has not held a professional certificate for a term of three years.

Messrs. Luckey, Lindsay, Douthell, ersons, and Allen favored, and Messrs. Kerr, Gundy, Patterson, Burrle, and Armstrong opposed the resolution.

Mr. Barkley offered an amendment that the Committee on Topics for Examination be instructed to suggest proper amendments to the school law concerning teachers' certificates, and submit the same to the State Superintendent for his approval.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the whole matter was laid over until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read.

The second question, relating to visitations, simply elicited the experience of a number of gentlemen in this connection. Great complaint was made of the dereliction of directors in visitations. It was generally regarded as the duty of superintendents to make visitations to all the schools. Short, unexpected visits twice or thrice a year were strongly urged. More cleanliness in school-houses was recommended; their use by bands, political meetings, etc. condemned.

Mr. Douthell, of Allegheny, asserted that the School Board of Pittsburg had rented the rooms above a lager-beer saloon for a High School, but the people had resolved to erect a Central High School, at the cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

Rev. T. K. Viceroy, of Lebanon Valley College, was admitted to a seat.

Governor Geary, on invitation, addressed the convention. He felt highly complimented, and bade the convention a hearty welcome to the capital of Pennsylvania. He compared the State Superintendent to a general; the county superintendents were his staff; the seventeen thousand teachers of the State were his officers; and the eight hundred thousand school children the army which, if properly handled, should disperse the army of ignorance and vice. He advocated higher compensation for superintendents and teachers, and urged physical as well as intellectual education, believing that military and other exercises should form part of the school duties. The Governor also referred to the education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans, promising that the work should be carried out faithfully. The Governor then gave a reception of ten minutes, when Superintendent Luckey offered a resolution asking the Legislature to increase the salory of the State Superintendent, which was unanimously adopted. Professor Carver, of the Bloomsburg Normal School, addressed the convention, which adjourned at 12 o'clock till 2.

Governor Geary

this morning welcomed the Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men in the hall of the House of Representatives. He will be installed as a member of the order to-night.

A Wigwam in Philadelphia.

The question of building a splendid wigwam in Philadelphia is under discussion.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

An ex-Confederate Cruiser Wrecked—Twenty-two Lives Lost—The Hulk in Forty Fathoms of Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—A steamship, formerly the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, was totally wrecked on Plymouth, near Yokohama, June 17. Twenty-two lives were lost, including the captain, many of the crew, and most of the passengers. On receipt of the news at Yokohama assistance was immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster, but not a vestige of the wreck was visible, the vessel having sunk in forty fathoms of water.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton dull; 4000 bales sold at 34@34½c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels superfine at $5·10@5·60; extras at $5·90@6·40; choice at $6·50@6·80; fancy at $6·60@7·20; and Southern at $6·40@11·75. Wheat steady; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·54; No. 2 at $1·50@1·50½; winter red at $1·85, and white Southern at $1·95. Corn firmer and stock scarce at an advance of 1c.; sales of 53,000 bushels mixed Western at 94@98c.; White Western at 98c. Oats firmer; sales of 18,000 bushels Western at 82@82½c., and State at 83c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·37½. Lard quiet; steam, 19½c. Whisky quiet at $1·05.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Stocks down. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 135. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123¼; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121⅜; do. do. new, 120¾; do. 1867, 120¼; do. 1868, 120¼; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s., 87; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; New York Central, 211½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 182¾; Michigan Central, 131½; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal and unchanged. Flour very quiet and unchanged. Wheat less active; choice Maryland red, $1·60@1·65; white, $1·70@1·75. Corn firm; prime white, $1·12@1·13; yellow, $1·08@1·10. Oats dull at 70@75c. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky; better feeling, scarce and unchanged.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

An Important Decision by Secretary Boutwell—The Duty on Brass.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Plea for Religious Equality in Ireland—Female Suffrage Agitated in England—Insurrectionary Troubles Anticipated in Spain—Irish Church Bill—American Vessels Off Cuba.

Decision of Secretary Boutwell—The Duty on Stamped Brass Goods.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following decisions have recently been made by Secretary Boutwell:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1869.—Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., complaining of the action of the Collector of Customs at New York in assessing a duty of forty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on six cases of stamped brass goods imported by you per steamer Bremen in May last. The duty in question, it appears, was assessed under the act of February 24, 1869, which provides that all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, otherwise provided for, shall be subject to a duty of forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

The collector having decided that on all articles made of the composition usually known as brass copper is the component of chief value, The goods imported by you were subject to duty under said act. I have reason for believing that the position taken by the collector is correct in regard to the materials of which brass is composed, and as the law in question includes all articles of which copper is the component of chief value, his action in assessing said duty was correct. The fact that brass and many other articles, of which copper forms the principal part, have other distinctive names, and are never known as manufactures of copper in the commercial world, cannot be deemed to affect the question under the very comprehensive language of the act referred to.

I am, very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To Messrs Fisher & Ritterhaus, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1869.—Sir:—Your letter of the 9th ult. is received, submitting the appeal—$66·91—of Messrs. Julius Gherman & Co., from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on certain duty metal and bronze powders imported into your port per Main, June 1st last, as manufactures of which copper is the component of chief value, under the act of February 24, 1869. From your report, it appears that the appraiser returned the Dutch metals as copper, chief value 45 per cent., and the bronze powders as manufactured from a species of brass known as Dutch metal, 20 per cent.; and that, deeming the return of the latter erroneous, you assessed duty thereon at 45 per cent. The appraiser, in his report, states that in his opinion copper is not the component of chief value in articles made from Dutch metal, basing this opinion on the assertion that a new metal is formed by the union of copper and tin in the Dutch Metal, though, at the same time he report Dutch metal as a manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, thus restricting the operations of the law to articles manufactured in whole or in part of the metal-copper and to alloys composed in part of that metal, while articles manufactured of such alloys even where, copper is the component of chief value, would be liable to duty under previous acts. The language of the act of February 24, 1869, is very comprehensive, and, in the opinion of this department, embraces every manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, whether the copper be the simple metal or in the form of alloy or combination, chemical or otherwise, with any other articles. It is the duty of the appraiser to determine the facts in each case. This decision is confirmatory of the department's decision of the 14th instant. Your decision is hereby confirmed.

Very respectfully, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To M. H. Grinnell, Esq., Collector of New York.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lieutenant-Commander R. S. McCook is ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk. Commander James M. Watson is detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector at Astoria, Oregon, and placed on waiting orders. Commander K. R. Breese is detached from ordnance duty at Washington Navy Yard, and granted leave of absence. Lieutenant A. V. Reed is detached from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon James C. Palmer is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and placed on waiting orders.

FROM EUROPE.

Loss of a British Ship—The Crew Safe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—Advices have been received of the loss of the British ship Lord Sidmouth, from Quebec, on June 5, for Port Glasgow. She experienced a heavy gale, sprang aleak, and was abandoned. The crew were all saved, and landed at Port Glasgow yesterday.

Religious Equality in Ireland.

In the House of Commons last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented the petition of citizens of Dublin, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland.

Woman's Suffrage.

Mr. C. W. Dilke, M. P. for Chelsea, presented a petition signed by twenty-five thousand women of Great Britain, asking for the franchise.

Bad Conduct of the Police.

Mr. Johnston, M. P. for Belfast, complained of the conduct of the police on the recent anniversary. He said there had been a rigid enforcement of the party processions act in Ulster, while it had been systematically violated in the South of Ireland.

Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, praised the forbearance and order exhibited on that occasion through the precautions taken by the government. He hoped, however, that the observance of July 12th would soon be discontinued throughout the land.

Mr. Vance, M. P. for Armagh, urged the repeal of the party processions act.

The Irish Church Bill.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of Great Britain.

Excitement in Spain—Another Rising Anticipated—Action of the French Authorities.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, July 20.—There is much excitement throughout Spain, and many arrests have been made here, at Valladolid, Barcelona, and Cordova of parties believed to be formenting insurrection, including several generals and colonels. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any outbreak. The decree of ex-Minister of Justice Herrera has been withdrawn. The French government has ordered all Spanish conspirators away from the frontiers. A sharp fight occurred yesterday at Ciudad Real, about one hundred miles from Madrid, between the civil authorities and a band of insurrectionists, presumed to be in the interest of Don Carlos. Nine of the latter and several of the former were wounded.

Bishop Colenso's Rights.

In the case of Bishop Colenso of Nasal, the Privy Council has decided that he has the full right to the cathedral at Pietermaretzburg, and is altogether free from interference by the Cape Town authorities.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New French Cable—The Landing—New York Stock Quotations—Colonel Ryan Safe in Canada—The Humboldt Centennial—Grant and the Filibusters.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrangements for the Landing of the New Cable at Duxbury.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KINGSTON, July 21.—The arrangements for celebrating the arrival of the cable at Duxbury are nearly completed. To contain the shore end a trench has been dug from the old bank building to the beach, a distance of nearly two miles, which will be filled immediately on the arrival of the Chiltern. Preparations by the citizens have been made to appropriately honor the landing of the cable. A mammoth tent will be put up on an eminence commanding a view of Hammock and the ocean, and a banquet will be provided for invited guests. In the evening a grand ball will be given in the town hall.

The Humboldt Centennial.

BOSTON, July 21.—The Boston Society of Natural History this morning voted to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt, September 14, by an address from Professor Agassiz and appropriate exercises.

Another Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon the body of John B. Richards, of this city, was found, with a bullet wound in his right breast, in the cellar hole of an old house on the ten-hill farm, Somerville. A note left by the deceased proves it to be a case of suicide.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21—1 P. M.—Money market dull at 7 per cent. currency as an extreme rate. Commercial paper easy at from 8 to 11 per cent. Sterling exchange unchanged. Gold market dull, and opened at 135⅛. Present quotation, 135⅛. Governments firm at yesterday's quotations. United States sixes, registered and coupon, 1881, advanced to 20¾. Southern securities buoyant and active. Tennessee ex '62, 14; new, 56; Virginia ex '57, new, 61; Georgia 6s, 63; do. '70, 92; North Carolina ex, 56; South Carolina, new, 66. Louisiana, '70, levee 6s, 65¾; 8s, 86. Miscellaneous market dull, with no change in quotations except in New York Central, 211⅝; Reading, 93¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 128.

A Thieving Cashier.

SYRACUSE, July 21.—Daniel H. Fitzgerald, formerly cashier of the Syracuse City Bank, is under arrest charged with stealing about $8000 from the bank.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Scotia, for Liverpool to-day, takes out $519,000 in specie.

FROM EUROPE.

Grant Complimented.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Star* elaborately compliments President Grant on his steady refusal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. This course, it says, prevents the Spanish Government from accusing the United States of unfriendly feeling towards her, however much she may be grieved by filibustering expeditions from American ports.

The French Legislature.

PARIS, July 21.—The Corps Legislatif will meet on October 26.

A New Russian Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Katacazi, the newly appointed Russian minister to Washington, leaves for that city on Saturday next.

FROM CANADA.

Killed by Lightning.

ROCKWOOD, Canada, July 21.—Yesterday afternoon, during a severe storm, a man named Currie and two children, residing at Erie Village, were instantly killed by lightning.

Colonel Ryan at Ontario.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ontario, July 21.—General Ryan and Colonel Currier, of the Cuban service, and who escaped from Gardiner's Island, are here, and intend making this place their headquarters for the present.

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of American War Vessels at Santiago de Cuba—The Latest Engagement on the Island.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 21.—Late advices received from Santiago de Cuba state that on July 11 the American war vessels Albany, Gettysburg, and Centaur arrived at that place. Admiral Hoff and the officers of the fleet paid a visit to the commander of the Eastern Department.

Major Rios, with sixty men, Spanish troops, had a sharp engagement with the Cubans near Manzanilla. Twenty Cubans were killed and twelve captured. The Spanish loss is not given.

FROM BETHLEHEM.

Lehigh University—A New Professor.

BETHLEHEM, July 21.—The Board of Trustees of Lehigh University have appointed Lieutenant H. B. Herr, of the United States army, late an instructor at West Point, professor of mathematics in the university. Lieutenant Herr is a native of Lancaster, Pa.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R......211	West. Union Tel..... 36⅝
N. Y. & Erie R....... 28¼	Toledo and Wabash.. 75⅛
Ph. and Rea. R...... 93½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c 76⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R..105½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p. 87⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R......108	Adams Express...... 60¼
Chi. and N. W. com.. 79¾	Wells, Fargo......... 22⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 94	United States.......... 73⅛
Chi. and R. I. R......114¼	Tennessee 6s, new... 55¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.153	Gold.................135¼
Pacific M. S.......... 86½	Market steady.

KOOPMANSCHAP.

The Coming (China) Man—The Coolie Trade—All About the Celestials—How they Work—What they Can Do—Interview with Mr. Koopmanschap—Is His Business in Violation of the Act Prohibiting the Coolie Trade?

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Koopmanschap has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few days, looking about the city, to see what prospects there are for inviting a few thousand Chinese here and securing them employment. He has just returned from Memphis, Tenn., where a labor convention has been held to devise ways and means to inaugurate the importation of Chinese or Asiatic labor. The meeting was a success, and Mr. Koopmanschap hoped to be able to introduce these laborers from the "flowery kingdom" to New York capitalists and employers. But after having consulted with leading men, he finds it will not be profitable to him to usher any of them into our city. The employers here wish the labor, but at so low a rate of compensation that Mr. Koopmanschap would sustain a loss in shipping them. Mr. K. left yesterday for San Francisco, but previous to his departure our reporter had an interview with him, in which he explained the plans of the company which he is to be agent for, and the qualifications of these Chinese laborers.

WHO HE IS.

Mr. Koopmanschap is a Hollander by birth, and when quite young emigrated to San Francisco. He travelled to the East Indies as a shipping merchant for some time, and as early as 1850 directed his attention to the labor question, which was exciting considerable interest then in California. His knowledge of the manner in which the East Indies were then supplied led him to develop Chinese emigration.

HOW HE DID BUSINESS.

He established a house in Hong Kong and shipped from there large numbers of Chinamen to San Francisco, his house in China agreeing to pay their wages promptly on the performance of stipulated services. The scrupulous honesty with which he conducted this business, and the faithfulness with which he discharged his promises to the emigrants, secured to him the confidence of the natives. In 1860, many of the Chinamen who had come out to California to do service ten years before returned with large savings, and their reports of the wealth of this "barbarous land" led others to forsake their gods and the laws of Confucius, and seek to enrich themselves. For the past ten years Mr. Koopmanschap has employed a large number of brokers in China, gathering shiploads of laborers which he has assigned to wealthy planters, and he intends to introduce them wherever he can find a market for them.

THE INTERVIEW.

The following is an account of the conversation which occurred between Mr. Koopmanschap and our reporter:—

Reporter—Are these Chinamen whom you seek to introduce here skilled or unskilled laborers?

Mr. Koopmanschap—We have both; we intend to put men at the furnace, anvil, loom, and the bench. We have now a hundred men in the wool manufactories in San Francisco. There are many in the pickle and preserve business. Some are making cigars. There are 60,000 or 70,000 in Cuba on sugar and coffee plantations. In Peru there are about 50,000 on the plantations. In the manufactories of San Francisco there are 10,000, and in the whole State of California about 70,000, all engaged in pursuits of every description.

Rep.—What is their character or disposition as servants?

Mr. K.—They are quiet, obedient, and most easy to deal with in the world. They are very apt at a trade, learning quickly and thoroughly. They are trusty and faithful.

Rep.—What wages would they require?

Mr. K.—From $8 to $12 a month as servants. They receive $8 a month in Peru, and those who worked on the Pacific Railroad were paid $35 per month. I would have to hire them in China, to receive them at a low rate, and would have to make a contract with them, or they would not remain. I can furnish cheap, reliable labor to levee the rivers and water-courses, open mines and marble quarries in the hills and mountains, to plant and cultivate fruit trees and vines, and do that kind of work for $8 per month.

Rep.—How did the people receive you in the South?

Mr. K.—The intelligent people welcomed me. They said they wanted good, trustworthy laborers, servants in the household, and since they could not get them from Europe they wanted to take them from Asia, where there were thousands eager to come and ready to work. The poorer and more uneducated classes thought I was initiating a movement hostile to their interests.

Rep.—Well, sir, had they not good reason to think so? Would it not be to the disadvantage of the laborers South were you to introduce these Chinese laborers?

Mr. K.—No, sir. I believe in and recognize the rights of all classes and conditions of men to contest with me honestly and fairly for the fruits of legitimate labor and toil. If he is a Caucasian, Mongolian, or African, if by either physical or mental industry he can accomplish fairly for himself more than I can, he has a right to, and to the earnings accruing therefrom. Their labor only ameliorates mankind; it contributes to the benefit of society. If a Chinaman is employed to build our houses and make our clothes, we do not do it to injure the negro. It is simply a business matter. My profits are larger by employing the Chinaman.

Rep.—Then you think the South would be benefited by the introduction of coolie labor?

Mr. K.—Certainly. Let the Mississippi Valley produce her ten million bales of cotton, as she has done, and have her five million common laborers as she had before the war, and there will be no complaint about the absence of skilled mechanics and artisans in her cities. If she accepted the labor of men who long to work on her land, she will soon be rich in the products which her climate fosters. The South only needs common labor, and an abundance of it.

Rep.—Is there nothing to fear from the social and religious views of these Chinamen?

Mr. K.—No. That is a point made by a great many. People think there will be a deluge of idolatry in our land; that the floodgates of heathenism will be opened when the yellow man steps on our shores. This is all fol-de-rol. Ours is a superior race; our God is the true God. Buddha is a myth, and so long as we are worshippers of the Supreme, we have nothing to fear from the incursions of heathen, especially when they come as servants.

Rep.—Where would you employ the Chinamen in the South, and at what labor?

Mr K.—We want them in every calling. There are swamps and uplands, forests and mines, and each will adapt himself to that which he is fit for. European laborers are not going into the swamp. The character of the soil is not friendly to the race. But it is that soil which is most fertile and prolific, and it is no inhumanity to put the Chinaman there. It does not hurt him.

Rep.—Will not the introduction of these yellow men make Othellos of the blacks? What will become of their occupation?

Mr. K.—Well, we cannot let our interests perish for the negro. We cannot commit suicide for him. Thistles and thorns will grow up in our idle fields if we rely on the help of negroes. But, then, there is plenty of work for him if he will do it.

Rep.—Is there any danger of amalgamation?

Mr. K.—No; the Chinese are a peculiar race; seldom intermarry with other people. Besides, there is no danger of our women taking a fancy to them.

Rep.—Do you think Chinese labor the only labor which will bring back the Southern States to their prosperity before the war?

Mr. K—I really do. Nothing but coerced labor will bring about prosperity. The products of tropical climates or semi-tropical are brought forward by great attention and care. The negroes gave the staple product that attention before the war because obliged to. Now they are careless and work when they please, and the Southern people are at their mercy. West Indies, since emancipation, has been in the same condition.

Mr. Koopmanschap was obliged to leave in the 4 o'clock train for his home in San Francisco, and the interview closed.

Mr. Koopmanschap seems very confident that will be a great demand in the South for these workmen, and he feels able to meet it. No doubt more will be heard of him soon, for he has undertaken a great work, and one which has for its ultimate object the upbuilding of the desolated South.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department by McManus & O'Rourk for a contract to pave CHURCH Street, from PENN Street to TACONY Road, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will attend, AUGUST 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, the following persons having signed a contract for the same:—
B. Rowland, Jr., & Bro.; Stone, Garseed & Stone; John McGovern; William McKelvey; Hannah H. Williamson; S. P. Faunce; J. Cooper; E. S. Cattor; J. Linehan; R. Lewis; E. V. O'Neil; R. Wilson; James Dungan; J. Mullen; C. T. Ayre; J. W. Brown; E. Ayre; H. M. Hunter; J. Clabby; J. J. Bray; J. Hodgson; L. Mabery; R. Caress; S. Gorton; M. McConnell; E. Bromley; A. K. Hubbs; C. Shields Est; W. Gilmour; N. Breslen; E. Crosson; D. Corlet; B. Waters; J. Tolber; C. H. Shaw; T. L. Vanborn; T. Harris; C. Harris; E. C. Shaw; J. McCormick; O. C. Phillip; J. Quinn; A. McCormick; P. T. Beckes; P. McAvoy. 7 21 2t